THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

LOND. GAZETTE
GENERAL EVEN.
Lloyd's Evening
St. James's Chron
Lond n Chron.
London Evening
Whitehall Even.
The Sun—Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Public Ledger
Gazett'r & M. Poft
Courier—Ev. Ma
Courier de Lond.
London Herald
Oracle & Dai. Ad.
Morning Advert.
18 Weekly Papers
Bath 3, Briftol 5
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
Chelmsford
Chester, Coventry
Cumberland

Doncaster 2
Dorchester Journ.
Derby, Ex te
Gloucester
Hereford, Hull 2
Ipfwich
IRELAND 38
LEICESTER
Leeds 2 Lewes
Liverpool 3
Maidftone
Manchefter 3
Newcaftle 3
Northampton
Norwich 2
Nottingham
OXFORD
Portfmouth
Reading
Salifbury
SCOTLAND 12
Sheffield 2
Sherborne, Surry
Shrewfbury
Staffordfhire
Stamford 2
Winchefter
Worcefter 2
YORK 3

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN FEBRUARY, 1800.

MARCH, 1800.

CONTAINING

Meteorolog. Diaries for Feb. and Mar. 1800 194
Bp. of London's Sermon on Aſh Wedneſday 195
Inſcription to the Memory of Dr. Warton 197
Planting of Potatoes earneſtly recommended 198
Milton's Birth-Place—Biographia Medica 199
Directions to Gaolers for Priſoners on Trial 200
Fettyplace's Alms-houſes—Stratford Houſe 201
Letter from the Author of the Inſpector, &c. 202
Synopſis of Daniel's Chronological Prophecies *ib*
A Retroſpect of the Eighteenth Century 20
An Ode on the Death of Pilatre de Roſſier 206
The Chriſtian Doctrine of a Trinity in Unity 207
Old Midſummer and Old Chriſtmas Days 208
Deſcription of Adderbury, by Mr. Woolſton 205
The Sacred Scripture not to be jeſted with 21
Improvements in Martyn's Bot. Dict. ſuggeſted 212
On the Impropriety of introducing Cow Pox 213
Purſuits of Architect. Innovation, No. XXI. 214
Farther Account of Colliton Houſe, Dorcheſter 217
A Liſt of the Iriſh Eccleſiaſtical Dignities 218
Dublin Cathedrals—Archbp. Newcome, &c. 219
The Detection of Two Literary Forgeries 220
Letter from Sir Herbert Croft to Mr. Nichols 221
Circumſtances of the Family of Chatterton 223
Mr. Southey's Reply to Sir Herbert Croft 226
Mr. Ruding's Pamphlet on the Mint noticed 227
A Receipt for making Bread without Yeaſt 228
Epitaph for J. and B. Bridges in Wootton Church *ib*.
Information about Notices to Tenants at Will 229
Mr. Graves's Hiſtory of Cleveland announced *ibid*.
Inſcriptions on the Pillar in Stratford Place 230
Miſcellan. Information given and requeſted 231
Cure for an Aſthma—The Albemarle Family *ibid*.
Mr. Jones of Nayland—Secretary Johnſtoune? *ib*.
Sir John Temple?—Painting on Glaſs? &c. 232
Proceedings of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament *ib*.
REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS 237—256
INDEX INDICATORIUS—Queries anſwered 256
SELECT POETRY, Antient and Modern 257—261
Intereſting Intelligence from London Gazettes 262
Lord Grenville's Correſpondence with Bonaparte 264
The Monthly Retroſpect of Foreign Affairs 266
An inviſible Girl concealed in a Glaſs Cheſt 268
Intelligence from Scotland, Ireland, &c. 269
Country News—Domeſtic Occurrences 270
Gazette & Civil Promotions—Eccl. Preferm. 273
Biographical Anecdotes of the late Dr. Glynn 276
Memoirs of Captain Skynner of the Lutine 278
Marriages, Deaths of eminent Perſons 281—294
Bill of Mortality from Feb. 25 to Mar. 25, 1800 294
The Average Prices of Grain for One Month 295
Daily Variations in the Prices of the Stocks 296

Embelliſhed with Perſpective Views of ADDERBURY CHURCH in OXFORDSHIRE; STRATFORD HOUSE, near OLD SARUM; and FETTYPLACE'S ALMS-HOUSES at CHILDREY, BERKS.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS, at Cicero's Head, Red-Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet, London; where all Letters to the Editor are deſired to be addreſſed, POST-PAID. 1800.

Day	Wind.	Barom.	Thermom 1.	Thermom 2.	Hygrom feet in.	State of Weather in February, 1800.
1	S	29,13	33	35	14 2.8	heavy showers, after which fun
2	S	73	37	37	.8	showers
3	SW	62	37	39	.5	delightful day, rain at night
4	W	30, 0	37	36	.7	delightful day
5	SE	17	30	33	.7	foggy
6	SE	16	34	32	.8	fog, fun at intervals
7	SE	16	30	32	.8	fun and pleafant
8	SE	14	28	32	3 .1	raw gufty air
9	SE	10	30	34	.1	no fun
10	SE	0	30	32	.2	a little fun
11	SE	29,88	32	31	.2	fun and pleafant
12	SE	87	30	33	.5	fun and pleafant
13	E	63	32	32	.7	overcaft and very cold
14	NE	98	29	32	.8	overcaft
15	S	30, 0	31	32	.7	rain and fleet
16	SE	29,78	34	34	.5	thaw, fog at night
17	E	70	38	39	.7	overcaft, fhowers
18	SE	77	35	32	.5	fun, but cold air
19	SE	75	39	39	.5	fun at intervals
20	SE	56	36	37	.5	fog A. M. fun P. M.
21	SE	54	41	42	.2	fun and pleafant
22	SE	44	42	43	.4	fhowers
23	SE	40	46	46	.1	fun and pleafant
24	E	40	37	49	.5	overcaft
25	E	57	47	48	.4	overcaft, fleet at night
26	E	70	32	33	.4	overcaft, very cold
27	E	90	31	32	.5	overcaft
28	NW	95	27	30	.6	overcaft

1. Motion in the fea, very loud 10 P. M.—2. Ditto 8 P. M. The throftle fings.—3. Polyanthus flowers.—14. The fnow-drop fcarcely peeps out: withheld by the chilling froft.—15. The rain congealed as it fell, and rendered the roads a cake of ice, not indeed fo complete as on the firft day of the prefent year.—16. The wind without motion, but the fea in great agitation at 10 P. M.—19. A beautiful horizon at fun fet.—21. The throftle fings vigorouſly, his fong hitherto has been but feeble.—23. The filbert in bloom.

N. B. The cold blaſts from the Eaſterly wind have cauſed the throftle, the red robin, and moſt of paſſorines to ceaſe their warblings. Vegetation too is almoſt at a ſtand.

Fall of rain this month 0.25 inches.

J. Holt. *Walton, near Liverpool.*

Meteorological Table for March, 1800.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1800	D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather in Mar. 1800.
Feb.	°	°	°			*Mar.*	°	°	°		
27	29	32	29	29,78	clo. and windy	13	34	38	32	30,00	cloudy
28	29	32	28	,81	cloudy	14	35	43	36	29,90	cloudy
M. 1	29	38	30	,90	cloudy	15	33	45	37	,82	cloudy
2	32	38	35	,80	fair	16	32	44	35	,90	fair
3	31	38	30	,70	fair	17	35	39	36	,95	cloudy
4	33	39	30	,72	cloudy	18	36	38	33	,94	cloudy
5	26	36	24	,59	fair	19	32	37	31	,94	cloudy
6	27	32	27	,79	fhower of fn.	20	33	42	38	30,04	cloudy
7	24	31	26	,75	fair	21	34	48	39	,00	fair
8	28	35	27	,84	fair & high wd.	22	39	45	39	,08	cloudy
9	29	36	30	,97	fair	23	42	49	45	,02	cloudy
10	31	39	39	,76	fmall fnow	24	46	53	44	29,94	cloudy
11	43	53	48	,62	fhowery	25	36	53	38	,89	fair
12	40	43	37	,47	fhowery	26	37	53	42	,80	fair

W. Cary, Optician, No. 181, near Norfolk Street, Strand.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For MARCH, 1800.

*** In the letter of the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, bart. printed in p. 104, are mentioned "MSS. of Chatterton given to him by Biſhop Percy." We are authorized to ſay, that thoſe MSS. had been given to the Biſhop either by Dr. Goldſmith or the Rev. Dr. Lort; and that he did not receive them from the family of the author.

Concluſion of a SERMON *preached at the* Chapel Royal, St. James's, *on* Aſh Wedneſday *laſt*, February *26th, by the* BISHOP OF LONDON.

BESIDES the reaſons for the practice of religious abſtinence, which have here been ſtated, every man muſt, at this moment, feel himſelf under peculiar obligations, to obſerve a more than ordinary degree of abſtemiouſneſs, both in the quantity and quality of his diet. It has pleaſed the Almighty, to afflict this land with an unuſual ſcarcity of one of the moſt eſſential neceſſaries of life. Whether this ſcarcity may not have been exaggerated and increaſed, by the arts of unfeeling and avaricious men, I will not take upon me to ſay: but whether it be real or artificial, or (what is perhaps nearer the truth) a compound of both, the effect is the ſame; *a real evil* reſults from it. It has rendered the price of bread exceſſive, and placed it almoſt beyond the reach of the poor. It is, therefore, a duty we owe to them, and to the public at large, to exert our beſt endeavours, to lower this exorbitant price, as much as poſſible.

There is no danger, I conceive, of exciting, by theſe exertions, any needleſs alarm. The alarm has long ſince gone forth; and it is in vain to think of ſtifling it, by ſaying, there is no ſcarcity. This is, at the beſt, mere matter of opinion; and different men will think differently concerning it. But there is one point, on which all men muſt think alike—that bread *is enormouſly dear*, and hardly to be procured by the lower orders of the people. It is of no moment to them, whether the ſcarcity be real or artificial; they feel an actual calamity preſſing upon them, and they care little about the reaſonings of ſpeculative men. This being the caſe, it would be as prepoſterous for us to ſit ſtill with our arms folded, and ſuffer the miſchief to advance upon us, without any effort to repreſs it, as it would be to make no preparations of defence againſt an enemy landed on our coaſts, for fear it ſhould ſpread a falſe alarm over the country. The enemy, we have at preſent to encounter, is actually in the midſt of us, is at every man's door; but aſſails, with peculiar violence, the cottage of the poor. We are, therefore, loudly and imperiouſly called upon, to reſiſt him with vigour; and it behoves the higher claſſes, more eſpecially, to give every aſſiſtance in their power to the lower orders: which in truth they ſeem perfectly well diſpoſed to do.

One mode of relief ſuggeſted * has

* The following is a copy of the reſolutions moved by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury in the Houſe of Lords, and adopted unanimouſly:

"*Die Jovis*, 20° *Februarii*, 1800. It was moved to reſolve, that, in conſequence of the

has been that, of the highest and the middle ranks of men limiting, to a very moderate proportion, the quantity of bread used in their respective families. This is, certainly, in every point of view, a very wise and benevolent expedient. The less bread is consumed by the rich, the more, of course, there will be left for the poor; and the less demand there is for this particular article, the less temptation will there be to hoard it up, and the greater probability there is, that the price will fall. Besides this, when the lower orders see that their superiors voluntarily deny themselves some of the comforts of life for their sakes, they will more readily and patiently submit to the privations they must necessarily endure.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that this salutary regulation, this wise and humane act of abstemiousness, will universally prevail, among those whom Providence has blessed with affluence, or with competence.

But let us not stop here; let us go a little further still. Let us carry our hostilities into the head quarters of the enemy; let us extend our retrenchments to *all* the superfluities, and luxuries, and needless delicacies, of the table; not, for the purposes of parsimony or avarice, but for the directly opposite purposes of generosity and beneficence; that we may apply the savings arising from these reforms, to the relief of our necessitous brethren; and render *our* frugality the source of *their* plenty. This would be a species of abstinence, highly pleasing in the sight both of God and man; and would, at once, contribute most essentially to health, to virtue, to content of mind, and to the comfort of all around us.

This would be indeed the fast which God has chosen, and which is so sublimely described by the prophet Isaiah, in terms perfectly applicable to our present situation; and full of consolation and support to those, who, in conjunction with other Christian virtues, exercise that truly evangelical one, of *charitable abstinence*. "Is not this," says the Prophet in the name of the Almighty *, "is not this the fast that I have chosen? Is it not, to deal thy bread to the hungry, and that thou bring the poor that are cast out, to thy house? when thou seest the naked, that thou cover him; and that thou hide not thyself from thine own flesh? Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the Lord shall be thy rere-ward. Then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall answer; thou shalt cry, and he shall say, *here I am*.—If thou draw out thy soul to the hungry, and satisfy the afflicted soul; then shall thy light rise in obscurity, and thy darkness be as the noon-

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the high price and deficient supply of wheat and other grain, it is expedient to adopt such measures as may be practicable for diminishing the consumption thereof, during the continuance of the present pressure, and for introducing the use of such articles as may conveniently be substituted in the place thereof.

"The same was agreed to, and resolved accordingly *nemine dissentiente*.

"Then it was moved to resolve, that the agreement hereunto subjoined be ingrossed, and laid upon the table of this house, in order to be subscribed by any lord of this house who shall think fit to subscribe the same himself, or in his name by any other lord.

'In consequence of the high price of grain, and the evils arising therefrom, we the undersigned agree, that until the tenth day of October next, we will not consume, nor permit to be consumed, in any week, within our respective families, more wheaten bread than in the proportion of one quartern loaf for each of the individuals of whom our said families may be composed; and also, that, during the same period, we will discontinue and cause to be discontinued within our said families, all pastry.'

"The same was agreed to, and resolved accordingly *nemine dissentiente*.

"Ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, to acquaint them that this House has come to the said resolution and agreement."

* Isaiah lviii. 6—11.

noon-day: and the Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones; and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not."

INSCRIPTION.

M. S.

Reverendi Colendique Viri
Josephi Wartoni, S. T. P.
Collegii Wintoniensis non ita pridem Magistri;
nuperrimè defuncti.
Cujus Ingenii dotes;
scilicet,
in multiplici doctrinâ et varietate rerum
Eruditionem locupletissimam;
in Scriptis Antiquioribus interpretandis Elegantiam;
in Literis Recentioribus illustrandis Judicium
exquisitissimum;
in Lyricis Carminibus scribendis Conceptuum
Vim et Ardorem;
liberati:
et cujus Morum virtutes;
nempe,
facilitatem, suavitatem, humanitatem, benignitatem;
Amici;
Honore diù prosequentur;
Mœrore diù desiderabunt.

HIS SALTEM ACCUMULEM DONIS!

Αἰ, αἰ, φευδος ολωλεν, ολωλεν φιλτατος Ανδρων [χορευ.
Φοιβω, και Μουσαις, Μουσοπολῳ τε
Τις νυν σε σκιεραις ὑπο φηλοις, Τιτυρε, μελψει [αλσεος;
Αδοντ' εν παλιρροις, ὑς ποτ' ανηλθες,
Η τις θρηνησει, ως Γαλλος ἱηκεπ' ἱρωῖ,
Αλλα γελασ' ἱφυσεν τηλε Δυκωρις αχῶν;
Ουκ αρουρ, δινδρων τε φυλον, βοια, ποιμνια μηλων,
Ου βομβος σμηνων, ὑδια τερψιν εχει.
Ορφικα τις θειθη, μορον Ευρυδικης τε
Βριλανοις
Αρμοζει, γλαφυραν ὡς Μαρωνος στα;
Ηχω φθιμα γουν λακεν αγιλυσα παρ' αυραν
Φυλοις αερων, αλλοδαποις τε βροτων.
Ιδος απιρρηνε πλειονων στιφος, ηξει οἱσις,
Τυδε χαριν προγονοις βαρβαρος ὡδι τινυσ.
Φαντασια, τιλλουσα κομας, στερνον τε πλαγγουσα,
Φορμιγγος τρομερων νευρον απωσε χειρι,
Οφρα πριν λιγυρα ψιθυριζεν, "Ζη μαλα τικτον, [λαχων,
Ἑδραν, ὑθα Κασις, συν μακαρεσσι Ηλυσιος ασφοδελῳ λειμωνι γεγηθεν ακουων
Ενθια ποιητων ασματ' αμιβομενων,
Ωδην Δριδινης κιλαδουντ' επινικια Γραιης,
Στησιχορου γοναχας, πως γλυκυπικρα μελη,
Θαυμαλα Μιλτωνι φωνης ὑψηχια χορδης
Μαιονιδου κιθαρας, Πινδαρικης τε λυρας."

HEU! heu! evanidus perlit, periit Virorum carissimus [mulo.
Phœbo, Musis, choroque Musarum fa-
Tityre, quis nunc Te canet sub umbrosis fagis [redisti?
Cantantem in agris paternis, quos tandem
Quis nunc lamentabitur, quomodo Gallus amore tabescebat, [ribus?
At Lycoris ridens effugit procul a dolo-
Non aratio, et planta arborum, armenta, greges ovium, [tionem habent.
Non murmur examinum, suavem oblecta-
Quis Orphei dolores, Eurydicesque fatum Britannis
Pangit, tanquam Maronis politam vocem?
Ecchо insonuit nuncians sonum lamentationum per auram [terrâ mortalibus.
Generibus aëriis, et habitantibus in aliâ
Indus abjecit coronam è plumis contextam, fregit sagittas,
Barbarus sic rependens illius beneficium in patres suos collatum.
Phantasia, vellens comas, pectusque percussa, [tudinis,
Repulit a tremulis manibus nervum testi-
Usque dum flatus canorus susurrabat, "Vivit omnino filius tuus, [heatis,
Sortitus, ubi Frater est, sedem cum
Assidens in prato quod abundant asphodelis, lætatur audire [afflatos,
Poetarum alternantium cantus numine
Odam Drydeni, sonantia epinicia Graii,
Spenseri suspiria, carmina quàm dulcia simul et acerba,
Miranda Miltoni vocis, altisonam chordam
Mæonidis citharæ, Pindaricæque lyræ."

Wint. Coll. Feb. 25, 1800. G. I. H.

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[1] Respiciunt hæc et sequentia ad Poeticam Interpretationem Virgilii Bucolicorum et Georgicorum a Wartono nostro defendo compositam; Odas ab eodem scriptas; et Poetas ab ipso laudatos et amatos.—Vid. Ecl. 1.

[2] Vid. Ecl. 10. [3] Vid. Libros 1, 2, 3, 4, Georgicorum.

[4] Vid. "The Dying Indian." [5] Vid. "Ode to Fancy."

[6] Thomas Wartonus; eximia cujus ingenii poetici specimina sunt hæc; "The Triumph of Isis;" "The Pleasures of Melancholy;" "The Crusade;" "The Grave of King Arthur."

[7] Vid. "The Bard."—"To triumph, and to die, are mine."

To

To Wm. Wilberforce, *Esq. M.P.*

Sir, *March* 11.

THE part which you have taken in the late debates in the House of Commons, on the present high price of provisions, has been such as to secure you a continuance of the good opinion of the friends of this country, together with its natural consequence, the hatred and abuse of its irreconcileable enemies; and I have no doubt but, to a mind like yours, the motive will be a sufficient apology for the obtrusion of this address on the same important subject.

There are, sir, at this moment, many thousand, I believe many hundred thousand, acres of arable land in this kingdom, which are intended by their occupiers to lie fallow during the ensuing summer.

If a certain proportion of every field so circumstanced were to be well covered with long dung, fresh from the stable, and planted with potatoes, would it not be an object of immense consequence in the present circumstances of the country?

The produce might be gathered early enough in Autumn to admit of the next crop of wheat being sown in proper time; and it is presumeable that those portions of each field, on which the potatoes have been cultivated, would produce as good, if not a better, crop of wheat than the other parts which are to remain fallow and unproductive during the summer. At all events, it would be a well-timed, grand, national, agricultural experiment, to determine a very important point, *viz.* whether or no the earth actually requires periodical seasons of rest. This is certain, the Chinese, who are the oldest, the greatest, and the most industrious, perhaps the best land-labouring nation in the world, laugh at the idea, and are astonished when informed that such an opinion and practice prevail in Europe. They cannot believe it to be possible that any arable field can more require to lie fallow than a garden.

That they may be right, as far at least as concerns the present object of enquiry, is probable from the following reasons.

Long dung, fresh from the stable, is particularly acceptable to, and proper for, encouraging the growth of potatoes; and by the end of the summer the same dung would become equally proper for the ensuing crop of wheat.

The potatoe being a vegetable that requires the use of the hoe, all noxious weeds might be eradicated during its growth nearly as well as by the Summer ploughing and fallowing.

Digging and gathering a crop of potatoes would also separate the dung, destroy any remaining weeds, and so break and comminute the glebe, as to bring it into a fine tilth for the wheat.

The common fields, or Lammas land as it is called, appear to be particularly well calculated for this provident purpose; and they are by their tenure obliged to be thrown open every third year for the use of the poor; which is, perhaps, one great reason why they do lie so frequently fallow and unproductive.

If this be really the case, would it not be right that the crop of potatoes produced on such land should, in every parish, be sold to the poor exclusively at a very moderate price?

Farmers in general will object to the proposal from an erroneous notion, that it would impoverish their land, and injure the following crop; and they appeal to experience: but the error lies either in their parsimony, or their inability to procure it, preventing them from allowing a proper quantity of dung.

The potatoe is a plant so extensively useful, that it is almost impossible to cultivate too great a quantity. They are now found to supply the place of turnips for feeding milch-cows; and it is also a fact, perhaps not so generally known,

known, that horſes will eat them with avidity either raw or boiled. I have a horſe at this time in very good condition, that has done his work well, and without intermiſſion, every day throughout the winter; and which, except good hay, has ſeldom eaten any thing but the refuſe potatoe, half a peck every morning, unwaſhed, and exactly in the ſame ſtate as when dug out of the ground.

Extenſive as this experiment would be if generally adopted, it would in each particular inſtance have all the advantage of one conducted on a ſmall ſcale, without any poſſible loſs or inconvenience.

God forbid that we ſhould ever feel the moſt diſtant approach towards famine! We hear much of the ſcarcity of corn, and the price of bread is certainly great; but, to a perſon who was preſent during the whole ſeaſon of famine in Bengal, in the year 1770, the word Scarcity, as applied to this country, is an expreſſion at which the philanthropiſt muſt ſmile. I am, ſir, with all due reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant, *The Author of the*

MEDICAL SPECTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 23.

BEING out of England in 1792, I did not at the time ſee your Magazine for July in that year. Lately, happening to look over the volume, I was a good-deal ſtruck with your correſpondent H. B. Peacock's account of a Bible once in the poſſeſſion of Milton; and I ſhall be much obliged to him if he will have the goodneſs to communicate to you, or your printer, either privately or publickly, whoſe property it now is. As I am rather enthuſiaſtic in whatever relates to Milton, I may be tempted to make a *pilgrimage*, for the purpoſe of inſpecting. In the mean time, I ſhall be thankful to know what the *ſize* of it is.

Your correſpondent C. L. (p. 789 of the ſame vol.) doubts the fact of the Bible ever having been Milton's; and one of the arguments on which he grounds his doubts is, that "Milton would not have written himſelf *Miltonius*." I believe, indeed, his general mode of Latinizing his *name* was *Miltonus*; but I obſerve that, in his elegant *Scazontes* to Salſilli, he calls himſelf

"—— alumnus ille, Londini MILTO."
Ver. 9.

He might well alſo write himſelf *Miltonius*; as his great Italian friend *Manſo*, Marquis of Villa, in the complimentary diſtich addreſſed to him, inſcribes it *ad Joannem Miltonium Anglum*.

Another objection made by C. L. is, that Milton was not born at Oxford. But, query, might not *born at Oxford* refer to the father, with a little addition of punctuation, in which Milton was habitually negligent and ſparing? It has, I believe, been a matter of queſtion, where Milton's father was born; and I think I have ſeen it aſſerted, that he was born abroad. This then might ſerve to ſettle the point. That he was born at Oxford is indeed highly probable, as his father and mother lived in the neighbourhood, where his father was keeper of Shotover foreſt.

If the authenticity of the Bible having belonged to Milton can be well eſtabliſhed, the date of 1639, *at Canterbury city*, is well worth attending to. Milton muſt then have been on his return to London, after having landed on the Kentiſh coaſt, from his travels abroad. He returned, we know *, about the time of the king's ſecond expedition againſt the Scots (I believe in Auguſt, 1639); and his deſcription of the times, "this year of very dreadful commotion, and, I ween, will enſue murderous times of conflicting fight," ſeeming to mark a material portion of the year being elapſed; though by no means the whole, agrees well with the particular time. The language of this brief deſcription might be ſhewed alſo to be highly *Miltonic*. If this Bible, therefore,

* Phillips's Life of Milton.

is of a tolerably portable size, I would suppose it to have been the companion of his travels; a circumstance highly consonant to his devout disposition and unremitting study of the Scriptures. What books and musick he collected abroad (we are expressly told by his nephews), were shipped in chests, and left to follow him to England. This book was, perhaps, the only one, that he carried from home, and brought back with him. So that we may characterize Milton, as Mr. Hayley, in the justly-admired epitaph, has his countryman Collins;

"Pleas'd on one book his *wearied* mind to rest,
He wisely judg'd the book of God the best."

I shall be very thankful to any of your *Miltonic* correspondents who may illustrate the line in Milton's *Lycidas*,

"Looks towards Namancos or Bayona's hold,"

by suggesting what place in Spain Milton intended by *Namancos*. I can find no place on the coast of Spain or even more inland, the name of which at all resembles it. T. Warton takes no notice of it whatever. I suspect Milton picked up the name in some old romance. C. D.

Mr. Urban, *Southwell, March* 8.

I SHALL esteem it a favour of you to insert the following article in your valuable Magazine.

Dr. Soëmmering, of Franckfort on the Mayne, having read the life of Mr. Charles Darwin in my Biographia Medica (in which a passage is quoted from an ingenious Thesis on Hectic Fever by Dr. Cappe, of York), thinks himself ill used in being accused of publishing a falsity, by saying, in a Treatise of his on Diabetes, that Mr. Charles Darwin had not in fact made the experiments on *pus mucus*, for which the first prize medal was allotted to him at Edinburgh, but that he wrote those experiments from imagination.

Dr. Soëmmering, in a letter which I lately received from him, asserts, that he was so informed by Mr. Fyse; and hopes that the passage in the Biographia Medica alluded to may be contradicted in some respectable publication, or otherwise omitted in a future edition of that work.

I have, therefore, troubled you, Mr. Urban, with this account; but beg leave to add, that Dr. Cappe, of York, and Dr. Ryan, of Dublin, reported Mr. Charles Darwin's experiments, and found similar results with those described by him; and also, that Dr. Soëmmering must still continue the propagator, though not the inventor, of the assertion contained in his Treatise on Diabetes. This circumstance reflects no credit on the very ingenious German physiologist, as the contrary facts ought to be established by repeated experiments, not by hearsay evidence.

Benjamin Hutchinson.

Directions to Gaolers for Prisoners on Trial.

NOT more than half a dozen to be brought into the court at one time.—Their heads to be combed or shaved.—Their faces and hands to be washed; soap allowed for it.—Their feet to be washed in salted water.

The above rules are worthy attending to, particularly at this time, as the Lent Assizes are so nearly at hand; and at this period of the year the fevers of the putrescent tribe are generally more prevalent. The directions are plain and simple, but sufficiently efficacious for the purpose. The inestimable value of the lives of judges, magistrates, and counsellors, of this kingdom, at all times, to the publick, calls forth the aid and arm of protection from every good subject, and every good Christian, Jew, or Mahometan; and as such, I wish the insertion of the above short documents in your extensive and useful Monthly Publication, from a medical friend related to Mr. Urban by urbanity. V. & B.

Mr.

House of the Cantarist and Almsmen at CHILDREY 1526.

STRATFORD HOUSE, *Old Sarum.*

Mr. URBAN, *Letcomb Regis, Nov.* 5.

I SEND you a ſketch *(plate I. fig. 1.)* of the almſhouſe of William Fettyplace at Childrey, Berks, who founded the ſame, in 1526, for one chaplain, or cantariſt, and three almſmen, together with a chantry in the South aile of Childrey church, wherein the ſaid cantariſt and almſmen were to pray for the ſoul of the founder, and for the ſouls of all his family (by name), for ever *.

At the Reformation, this chantry was valued at 8l. *per annum*, which is now applied as a ſalary for a ſchoolmaſter, and the houſe abovementioned appointed for his reſidence.

In the tower of the church, which ſtands at a little diſtance Weſtwards, is a ring of ſix ſmall bells, ſaid to be the moſt muſical in the kingdom for their number and ſize. I have heard them; and indeed the *tones* are exquiſitely fine: the tenor is in the key of A.

Yours, &c. J. STONE.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

THE annexed drawing, *fig.* 2. is a ſketch of Stratford houſe, near the caſtle of Old Sarum. The manſion has not been occupied by the Pitt family for a great number of years, but let to different tenants: firſt, I think, to a Mr. Treby; after him, Lord Windſor; and then a Weſt-Indian (George Webbe, eſq. of the iſland of Nevis), and for ſome years paſt has been occupied by a farmer, tenant to Lord Camelford.

Yours, &c. AMICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 18.

PLEASE to accept the author's thanks for your ſpeedy and judicious analyſis of the Inſpector and Iriſh Purſuits of Literature, in vol. LXIX. pp. 865 and 1135; like a true and long-eſtabliſhed Britiſh Critic, ſkilfully and ſagaciouſly graſping the comprehenſive plan, and developing the ſubtle ſpirit of thoſe "deſultory and extraordinary" miſcellanies by no trivial, inſufficient, and faſtidious review. Compare the *British Critic*, Oct. 1799, p. 359.

Your learned and candid correſpondent Iulus, in his uſeful *Hints to Commentators on the Sacred Writings, Jan.* 1800, p. 13, has expreſſed his wiſhes for "ſome channel of communication between ſuch, in order that they may correct each other's errors, inconſiſtencies, and ſelf-contradictions;" and, as you have commendably admitted his not illiberal ſtrictures on the Inſpector, you will, I am perſuaded, grant the Inſpector the like indulgence:

"*Hanc veniam petimuſque damuſque viciſſim.*"

This *Commentator* himſelf does not ſeem to have fully comprehended the ſcheme of interpreting Daniel's moſt abſtruſe and myſterious *chronological* prophecies, ſtated too conciſely, I fear, in the Inſpector, and not ſufficiently explained in the Iriſh Purſuits of Literature. May the following ſynopſis prove more ſatisfactory!

1. The grand prophetic period of 2300 days, or years, involving the fortunes of the Jewiſh State, from its reſtoration after the Babylonian captivity to its final reſtoration at the end of the predicted deſolation, Dan. viii. 13—14, is ſuppoſed to be divided into two main branches, before and after the deſtruction of Jeruſalem by *Titus* A. D. 70; the former conſiſting of 70 weeks, or 490 years, commencing B. C. 420; the latter conſiſting of 1810 years, ending A. D. 1880.

2. The former branch is ſubdivided into three parts; 62 weeks, 7 weeks, and 1 week. Arranged in this order $62+*2+1+*5=70$. Suppoſing *two* of the 7 weeks to be inſerted between the 62 and the one

* For a very particular account of this foundation, ſee "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica," No. XVI. under the article CHILDREY.

one week in the midſt of which the Meſſiah was to be *cut off*; and the remaining *five* to follow it without a chaſm.

3. The latter branch of 1810 years, is alſo ſubdivided into three diſtinct parts, not ſucceſſive like the former, but detached. The firſt of 1260 days, counted backwards from the end, A. D. 1880, and conſequently commencing B. C. 620; during the *whole of which*, I conceive, the Patriarchal and Evangelical Church, on the "*two faithful witneſſes*," are to be in a ſtate of perſecution from the *Papal*, the *Mahometan*, and the *Infidel* Anti-Chriſt; who, I humbly conceive, are denoted by the *firſt beaſt* ariſing out of the ſea, or Weſt; the *ſecond* beaſt, ariſing out of the earth, or Eaſt; and the *image of the firſt beaſt*, formed and animated by *the ſpirit of the ſecond*, Rev. xiii. 1—11—14. The firſt, is the Θηριον κοκκινον, Rev. xvii. 3, afterwards called, το Θηριον, xix. 19; the ſecond, *the falſe prophet*, xix. 20, or the "Hebraized" *Mahomet*=666; for, it is "*a main number*," and does not accord with a *people*, or a *city*; and the context confirms it to the ſecond beaſt, Rev. xiii. 18; and, although I cannot yet explain the aſſociation between the firſt and ſecond beaſt, in anſwer to *Iulus's* objection (or between *Mahometaniſm* and *Popery*), yet French *Infidelity* is clearly a compound of Romiſh or Pagan idolatry and Mahometan fanaticiſm. And the *three woes* are included in this ſuffering period of 1260 days. The *firſt woe*, commencing A. D. 630, and laſting 150 years, to be inflicted by the *Saracens*, under the Caliphs, Mahomet's ſucceſſors, Rev. ix. 5—12. The *ſecond woe*, commencing A. D. 1281, and laſting 391 years, 22½ days, to be inflicted by the *Turks*, Rev. ix. 13—21. And the *third woe*, commencing with the *French* Revolution, or *Buonaparte's* Mahometan manifeſto, 1798, and to laſt for the remainder of the period, until A. D. 1880; to be inflicted by the *Infidel* Antichriſt, Rev. xi. 15—19. And during the courſe of this third woe, the faithful witneſſes (or Remnant of the Patriarchal and Evangelical Church) will have finiſhed or *perfected* their teſtimony —and οταν τελεσωσι—and, *when* they ſhall have done ſo, they ſhall be overcome and ſlain by their enemies of every deſcription, or "*unſettlement* of all religious *eſtabliſhments*" every where ſhall take place, as predicts *Luke* xxi. 9. for *a ſhort period* before the end, and before their reſuſcitation. Rev. xi. 7—13. The 14th verſe ("*the ſecond woe is paſt, and the third approaching rapidly*") I conceive to be parenthetical, and parallel to Matt. xxiv. 29. But, although the churches or eſtabliſhments may be every where overthrown, (even *Philadelphia*, and the *Britiſh*, alas!) God forbid that, "when the Son of Man cometh, he will not find faith among many *individuals* on earth" —"purified, and made white, and tried, and perfected by ſufferings," Daniel xii. 3—10. Rev. xxiii. 20.

4. The ſecond part of the latter branch of 1810 days, conſiſting of 1290 days, and the third of 1335 days, counting from its beginning, or the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, A. D. 70, both run into the firſt, of 1260 days; and peculiarly intimate, I conceive, the perſecutions of *Papal* Antichriſt. But the Inſpector has not, as Iulus imagines, "*unfortunately* fixed upon a part of this diſaſtrous and calamitous period of 1260 years for that *happy period* foretold by Daniel, which is to commence at the expiration of 1335 years," Dan. xii.—The "ſelf-contradiction" is all his own: the Inſpector no where ſtates that "*period* to be happy" or proſperous; nor does Daniel intimate any ſuch notion; he only ſays; "happy is *he* that waiteth, and cometh to the 1335 days." And "a wiſer than Daniel" has declared to his faithful diſciples,

"happy are *ye* when *(the world)* ſhall revile and perſecute you, and ſay all manner of evil againſt you, falſely, for my ſake," Matt. v. 11. Such were "*they* that were perſecuted for righteouſneſs ſake"—the pious and undaunted martyrs *Huſs*, and *Jerom* of Prague, &c. who are "*rejoicing* and *exulting*, for abundant is their reward" now "in Paradiſe," and hereafter "in the Heavens," and ſoon, where they ſhall "*ſtand in their lot*," at the reſurrection of the juſt, and the *happy period*, of the prevalence of the kingdom of God and of his Chriſt "upon Earth, as it is in heaven," which ſhould be the object of our daily prayers; but it is not deſtined to arrive till the concluſion or conſummation of the "*days of vengeance*" upon rebellious *Jews* and apoſtate *Chriſtians* and *Mahometans*.

5. "And that the churches *continue* under perſecution, or that the perſecution *increaſed* to a frightful degree"—"ſeems, ſurely, to be *a good argument* that the 1260 years are *not yet* expired"—or that "*the time*" of the perſecution and ſufferings of the faithful witneſſes, is "*not yet*" come to an end, or "*finiſhed*;" for ſo, I conceive, the ſolemn oath of the *mighty angel* of mercy (of which, his *rainbow* or glory was a fine emblem, Gen. ix. 13, even under the *patriarchal* diſpenſation,) ſhould be underſtood. Rev. x. 1—6. And where did Iulus learn, that the "ſynagogue of Satan were, *before* the end of the days of vengeance, and ſecond coming of Chriſt in power and great glory, "to bow down before the little church of *Philadelphia*?" that "column *ſtill erect* amidſt a ſcene of ruins and deſolation of the ſix other Aſiatic churches;" ſtill ſurviving their downfal, A. D. 1312, by a ſignal providence, and moſt comfortable verification of prophecy, "becauſe *thou haſt a little ſtrength, and haſt kept my word, and haſt not denied my name*"—like the reſt, Rev. iii. 7—13. See *Gibbon's* atteſtation to this curious and marvellous fact, vol. VI. p. 314; or *Kett on the Prophecies*, vol. II. p. 296. And "the righteous nation ſtaid in mind," &c. Iſa. xxvi. 3, plainly denotes "the Iſrael of God," *after* the reſtoration of all things.

6. Although the Papacy be fallen, Babylon is not yet deſtroyed, as Rome, perhaps, will be, by ſome ſignal vengeance, at the end of the 1260 years from the date of the *Papal Antichriſt*. But the exact commencement of this, whether from the *Gregorian* Liturgy, and celibacy of the clergy, or from the title of *Univerſal Father*, confirmed on his ſucceſſor by *Phocas*, &c. cannot be aſcertained until the cataſtrophe. And does not Iulus ſeem to confound the firſt appointment of the *biſhop of Rome*, after it was rent from the Eaſtern empire, with the eſtabliſhment of the *Papal Antichriſt*? Surely *his* beginnings were too inconſiderable at that earlier period, and his power confined to his own ſee.

7. As to the Eaſtern leg of Daniel's image, chap. vii. "denoting the fortunes of the *Jewiſh* church, and the Weſtern leg thoſe of the *Chriſtian*," I muſt own the bluntneſs of my underſtanding does not, with my beſt attention, diſcover this nice and curious diſtinction in the prophet himſelf. And this I will venture to "*hint* to my *brother commentators*" by way of apology for not deſcrying "the *parallelism* between the two legs and the 1290 and 1335 days." The argument ſomehow *halts* between theſe two unequal legs.

I fear I have treſpaſſed too much, Mr. Urban, on your tried patience and precious room; but the dignity, the importance, and the difficulty, of the ſubject, imperiouſly demand it at this awful juncture; and even a much fuller, abler, and more elaborate diſcuſſion, than falls to the lot of your *preſent*, and perhaps *future*, correſpondent, ſhould this letter be favourably

vourably received by you, and indulgently by the publick.

I thank you also for the passage from *Callimachus*, p. 1143.

Yours, &c. THE INSPECTOR.

RETROSPECT OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.—ESSAY II.

(Continued from p. 120.)

DURING and after this struggle for the sister kingdom, the nation was deeply embarked in a war on the Continent; so that the discontents observed, that, instead of being allies, we were become principals, and bore the greatest part of the burthen, though we had the least share of the profit. And from this connexion with William many have dated those continental alliances, which have engaged for ages the animadversions or elogiums of our different politicians.

This contest was ended after various successes, to which the king's personal valour in a great measure contributed, by the peace of Ryswick, signed Sept. 10, 1697, by which tranquillity was restored to great part of Europe, and his majesty was secured in the possession of the kingdoms which he had so bravely defended at the hazard of his royal person and all he held dear.

Whilst the king was thus publicly engaged for the safety and honour of the nation, James and his adherents were secretly plotting the destruction of his person, and the overthrow of his government; but, through the vigilance and prudent direction of his queen and others, guided by the blessing of an Almighty Providence, their machinations were frustrated, and several of the late king's abettors were brought to condign punishment. But during this war his majesty's feelings were most acutely tried in the loss of Dr. Tillotson, archbishop of Canterbury, who died on Nov. 22, 1694, deeply regretted; and by that of his beloved queen, on Dec. 28 following, of the small-pox. His distress was so poignant, that, for some weeks after her death, "he could neither see company, nor attend to the business of state." In her he had lost a faithful and obedient wife, blessed with a clear apprehension, a tenacious memory, and a solid judgement; and who had endeared herself to the nation by her strict adherence to the Protestant religion, by her care of the State during the absence of the king, and by her unruffled passions, even temper, and mild conversation.

Though King William, during the greatest part of his reign, had had to combat with divisions between the houses of parliament, and of the factious in divers parts of the nation; yet he had the satisfaction, towards the close of his life, of seeing them subside, and all parties join in reprobating the insidious conduct of France; and cordially entering into his views of re-commencing a continental war, on the wide and firm basis of the closest alliance with his Imperial Majesty and the States General.

Thus commenced the new century with the most active preparations for hostilities; but the hopes of the nation were considerably damped by his majesty's having a fall from his horse on the 21st day of February, which, from the injury he then received, terminated in his death on March 8, 1701-2.

A few days before his dissolution, he gave his assent, by commission, to the act of attainder against the pretended Prince of Wales; by which he secured the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, and thereby bequeathed to us the blessings of the religion and constitution we now enjoy. And, had no other good resulted from the Revolution but this, it would have endeared the memory of King William to every true Protestant and friend to his country; for, in no transaction in which we are concerned, could the hand of God be more conspicuous in rescuing us from the superstitions of

Popery,

Popery, and from the despotism of arbitrary princes.

Discordant indeed have been the opinions of historians on the character of this prince; his conduct having been pourtrayed in all the different lights and shades which the actions of man can possibly bear. But, far removed from the causes which influenced the mediums through which his conduct was then viewed, we may, perhaps, with greater impartiality attempt an outline of his likeness.

His person, though of the middle stature and not robust, yet, from his aquiline nose, sparkling eyes, large forehead, and solemn aspect, was commanding and respectful. His learning was not extensive, though he was well versed in the French language, and tolerably in the German and English. He was religious, temperate, sincere, and just; a consummate sage politician; an intrepid and successful warrior; indefatigable in the field and in the cabinet, giving out his orders with his own mouth, and writing dispatches with his own hand. But, as a foil to these great qualifications, truth extracts from us the confession, that he was too ambitious; addicted to avarice; and, in the few instances in which his liberality was exerted, it was profuse without a due discrimination of merit. Yet, in the aggregate, William III. was undoubtedly "one of the greatest men of his age;—a true friend to liberty—the preserver of his country—the deliverer of Britain, and the defender of the freedom of Europe."

On the death of King William, the party denominated *Whigs* were exceedingly disheartened, supposing, from the known predilection of his successor to the opposite one of the *Tories*, that all the plans which had been devised by their favourite monarch would be relinquished, and all their hopes of employment entirely frustrated. But the Princess Anne was no sooner ascended the throne, than she assured her parliament, that she was determined to pursue the measures which had been concluded on by her predecessor; and that no endeavours should be wanting on her part to humble the power of France. In Holland, the intelligence of the king's death caused the greatest dismay; but the assurances which they received of Queen Anne's firm alliance and protection, raised them from their despondency, and they unanimously determined on pursuing the most vigorous measures against the common enemy. In France, the certification of his dissolution occasioned universal rejoicings (a sure criterion in what estimation his abilities were considered by them); and at Rome they were still more indecorous; so that the Imperial minister complained of them as an insult to the Emperor, William's friend and ally.

The Earl of Marlborough, who enjoyed her Majesty's confidence, or at least that of the majority of the council, having been dispatched to Holland, concluded with the States General and the Imperial minister, that war should be declared against France and Spain on the same day at Vienna, London, and the Hague; and returned to England to hasten the preparations for opening the campaign on the Continent. T. Mot, F.S.M.

(To be continued.)

P. 110, col. 2, l. 29, for *even* r. *won.*

Mr. Urban, *March* 7.

If you deem the following Ode, upon the death of Pilatre de Rosfier, the celebrated aëronaut, entitled to insertion, it is much at your service.—The event it commemorates is not indeed very recent; but a subject so blended with the discoveries of science can never be altogether *old* to the friends of literature.—The manner of Rósfier's death is well known.—And, as his attempt to explore the secrets of Nature, and to soar into the regions of the sky, "pennis non homini

mini datis," was both daring, and novel; ſo the experiment, and its conſequence, afford a noble field for the flights of poetry.

The Ode, I now offer, is the production of a gentleman well known in the Literary World; by whoſe indulgence I am permitted to make it public.—The whole piece poſſeſſes no *common* merit: yet, as far as I am competent to decide, the firſt and third ſtanzas are the moſt *perfect* parts of it.—Theſe ſtanzas contain a richneſs, and delicacy of ſentiment; cloathed in an elegance of expreſſion, rarely ſurpaſſed in ſuch performances.—I may alſo add, with great truth,—that the numbers are ſmooth, and the alluſions natural.—Of the other ſtanzas it will, perhaps, be obſerved, by *ſagacious* critics, that "the rhyme is not always accurate."—But I anſwer,—that, if this inaccuracy be, in the preſent inſtance, an imperfection, it is an imperfection of inferior conſideration.—The firſt thing in all poetical compoſition is, undoubtedly, the grandeur and ſimplicity of the thought: the rhyme obtains but a *ſubordinate* gradation in the ſcale of merit.—The Ode, from its nature, and the variety of objects about which it is employed, is a variable, and often arbitrary ſpecies of verſification.—To chaunt the praiſes of gods, or heroes worthily;—to record their dangers, or their atchievements;—is an undertaking that occupies the whole mind.—A greater latitude of compoſition in this caſe is, of courſe, allowed; becauſe the bard, filled with the dignity of his ſubject*, or towering into the regions of imagination, may be preſumed to be ſometimes borne away beyond the nicer rules of art.

Dryden's Ode for St. Cecilia's Day ſtands confeſſedly at the head of modern Lyric compoſitions:—yet Johnſon obſerves of it, "that ſome of the lines are deſtitute of correſpondent rhymes."—Horace makes himſelf a new ſpecies of verſification in his eighth Ode,—"Lydia, dic, per omnes," &c.—And Virgil, the moſt perfect of Epic poets, has his hemiſticks, and his breaks.

I mean not, Mr. Urban, from theſe obſervations, to infer, that, by ſuch examples, occaſional anomalies are to be *recommended*; but that by ſuch authorities they are to be *defended*.—In any kind of literary compoſition, a departure from rules, which criticiſm and taſte have eſtabliſhed,—is *admitted*, rather than *juſtified*.—And, it is only when we gain in the ſentiment more than we loſe in the mechaniſm, that we are ſatisfied with the alteration. WENMAN LANGTON.

"SONS of Genius, droop, and languiſh,
Heave the ſigh, and hang the head;
Science claims the heart-felt anguiſh;
Science weeps for *Roſſier* dead.

"'Twas Ambition's bold aſpiring
Robb'd her of her firm ally:
'Twas the pride of greatly daring
Threw her fav'rite from the ſky.

"See him mount on airy pinion,
See aloft the floating car,
Sailing with ſupreme dominion
Through the azure deep of air!

"'Twas in evil* hour he ventur'd;
Vain were all the arts he try'd;
VULCAN ſaw his realms invaded;
JOVE his thunder ſaw defy'd.

"Soon, to ſave their injur'd honour,
And to wreak their vengeful ire,
JOVE launch'd the flaming† bolts of VULCAN;
Soon the veſſel caught the fire.

"Like Icarus, too boldly ſoaring,
He fell,—he periſh'd on the ſtrand;
One on the ſea a name beſtowing,
The other fame upon the land.

"Sons of Genius, droop, and languiſh," &c.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 12.

THE following intereſting Memoir was found among the papers of a learned and excellent Divine now with God. I believe it never was preſented to the public eye. AGRICOLA.

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* "Sublimi feriam ſidera vertice." HOR.

* "Ut vero ſummo deſpexit ab æthere Infelix Phaëton." OVID. [terras

† —"vibrataque fulmina jactat." Ib.

"The

"The TRINITARIAN ANALOGY; or, a ſhort Way to the Chriſtian Doctrine of a Trinity in Unity.

"I. Man conſiſts of a ſoul and a body; and as his ſoul is ſupported by the power of God, ſo is his body ſupported by the powers of Nature.

"II. God having always taught man inviſible things, the objects of faith, by ſome reference to things viſible, the objects of ſenſe, he has given us an underſtanding of his own divine nature, by ſhewing us how to take our ideas of it from thoſe agents or powers which govern the viſible world.

"III. But the powers of Nature, by which all natural life and motion are preſerved, are *three*, namely, *air*, and *fire*, and *light*. Experience ſhews this to all the world. The moſt ignorant are ſenſible of it; and the moſt learned cannot contradict it. Theſe powers are all preſent whenever a candle is lighted: without *air* it cannot ſubſiſt; it burns as *fire*; and it illuminates as *light*.

"IV. Theſe three powers, thus ſubſiſting together in unity, are applied in the Holy Scripture to the three perſons of the Divine Nature. We are expreſſly taught, that God is *a conſuming fire*; that Jeſus Chriſt is the *light of the world*, and the *ſun of righteouſneſs*; and the Holy Ghoſt is called the *ſpirit*, after the name of the *air* or *wind*; for that is the meaning of the word *ſpirit*.

"Therefore, God is *fire*, God is *light*, and God is *ſpirit*.

"V. The manifeſtations of God to man (which it is wonderful to conſider) have always been under one or other of theſe ſigns. On Mount Sinai he appeared as a conſuming fire. To the diſciples at his transfiguration, and to Paul at his converſion, Jeſus Chriſt appeared in a light which exceeded the brightneſs of the ſun. In the Old Teſtament he is to be underſtood by the *glory of the Lord*; and in the New he is *the brightneſs of his glory*, and the *expreſs image of his perſon*, as light is the glory of fire, and conveys the image of it; that is, as the image of the ſun is imprinted upon all nature by its own light. The manifeſtation of the Holy Ghoſt on the day of Pentecoſt was under the form of a *ruſhing mighty wind* coming down from heaven; and, when our Lord communicated the Holy Ghoſt to his diſciples, he did it under the outward ſign of *breathing* upon them; to ſignify, that the Holy Ghoſt is the breath of the Divine Life; and that, as we ſpeak by our own ſpirit or breath, ſo, if we ſpeak by inſpiration from God, the *ſpirit* of God *gives* us *utterance*. The word *inſpiration* always implied this.

"This relation between the powers of Nature and the perſons of the Godhead, ſo plain in the Scripture, will give a new proſpect of the Chriſtian doctrine; and will ſhew, at the ſame time, that the boaſted Unitarian opinion, of a ſingle perſon in the Godhead, has nothing in nature to ſupport it; and, being unnatural, is, according to a rule of the Socinians, incredible. For they have objected, that the belief of the Triniry is *abſurd*, becauſe it is a doctrine of which we have *no ideas*, and conſequently can have *no underſtanding*.

"Now, although it is certainly falſe to ſay, that, if we had no ideas of a Trinity, we are therefore not to receive it on the *teſtimony of God*; for that would ſuppoſe our underſtanding to be the meaſure of all truth, which no man will be ſo bold as to aſſert: yet, if it were to be allowed that we cannot believe without ideas; here they are, ſelected and applied by the Word of God from the creation of God: and, if due juſtice were done to their teſtimony, the whole world would be Trinitarian, and join with Chriſtians upon earth, as Chriſtians ſhall join with angels in heaven, in giving 'Glory to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghoſt, Three Perſons and One God.'

"The *Trinitarian analogy* is no new diſcovery. The wiſe and learned have long been in poſſeſſion of it. It only wanted to be brought out to view, and properly inſiſted upon; and this is the proper time, when Infidelity inſults us for believing *without ideas*.

"Abbé Le Pluche obſerved, many years ſince, 'there are but *three* known fluids in nature, which, by their continual activity, are the *principles of all motion*; and theſe are *light*, *fire*, and *air*.' The application of theſe to the Divine Trinity was known to the primitive Chriſtian Church. 'Are not theſe three perſons (ſays Epiphanius) properly underſtood by every one as light, fire, and ſpirit, reveal them to us?'

"Ουκ αν τριτα ταυτα οιδα—ικανως αξιως νοημενα, καθως εαυτα αποκαλυπτει Φως, Πυρ, Πνευμα. Edit. Colon. vol. I. p. 891."

Mr. URBAN, *N. S. Mar.* 12. *O. S. Feb.* 29.

YOUR preſent correſpondent is one of a number the ranks of which every day is viſibly reducing. He well remembers the effect which the alteration of the ſtyle produced on the public mind in the year 1752, and the conſequences which enſued, ſerious in ſome inſtances, in others rather of a ludicrous nature *. May he be permit-

* I ſhall never forget an itinerant orator of that his day, who was mounted on a joint-ſtool near the Royal Exchange, and whom, as I paſſed by, I heard declaiming in an empaſſioned ſtyle, and with the true oratorical flouriſh, againſt the meaſures of Adminiſtration.

ted to add, that he cannot quite diveſt himſelf, to the preſent hour, of all his antient prejudices? And that, though his reaſon and his arithmetic are bowed down by the weight of Gregorian argument, his fancy and attachments, from early habit, and familiarity with the old arrangement of time, cannot entirely diveſt themſelves of a tendency to Julianiſm? To the writer of this letter, the ſeaſons ſtill ſeem to preſerve their antique ſyſtem, and to refuſe allegiance to modern chronologers. But this is matter of opinion, perchance of whim: I wiſh to call your attention, and that of your readers, to a matter of fact; obvious enough, but which I do not happen to have ſeen inſiſted on.

On ſome occaſions, particularly on that biennial viſit which the favourites of Fortune pay to the Bank of England, regard is ſtill had to the old computation of time. The Midſummer and Chriſtmas dividends are ſtated to become due on the 5th of July and January, as repreſenting the obſolete 24th of June and 25th of December. But, Sir, from this day forward, it will not be the 5th, but the 6th, of July and January which can with propriety be conſidered as old Midſummer-day and old Chriſtmas-day. The act of 26 Geo. II. which enjoins the obſervation of the Gregorian Calendar, provides for the omiſſion, or rather extinction, of the 29th day of Feb. which ſhould have otherwiſe been added to this centurial year. The Julian, or old ſtyle, ſtill preſerves that day; ſo that this 12th of March, new ſtyle, does not repreſent the 1ſt of March, as it has done in all other years ſince 1752, but the Julian 29th of February—to-morrow, March 13, will be the old firſt of March; and the difference in computation will be increaſed for the next century one whole day. A ſimilar circumſtance will again take place in Feb.-Mar. 1900, after which there will be a difference of thirteen days between the two computations of time. It is a notorious fact that, till Feb. 29, 1700, O.S. there was only a difference of *ten* days between the old and new ſtyles.

I know not whether the gentlemen of the Bank will make any uſe of this fact. It muſt ſtrike every one at once as incontrovertible. Perhaps it is of little conſequence at the preſent day, except with ſuch of your correſpondents and readers, who have connections friendly or commercial with Ruſſia, where the old ſtyle is ſtill obſerved, and with reſpect to which country ſome errors will perhaps take place, if this neceſſary alteration of the reſpective ſyſtems be not attended to.

You have very properly conſigned to their fate the learned arguments of thoſe ſapient gentlemen, whoſe algebra ſays 99=100, and who contend that the 18th century has actually expired. But this letter on a leſs irrelevant ſubject, I hope, will be honoured with a place.

SEPTUAGENARIUS.

P. S. There will be no increaſed difference in the centurial year 2000, that being a leap-year under both chronological arrangements.

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*

IF "An Academic," vol. LXIX. p. 1045, had attended to the firſt word which he quotes, "avertens," he would not have miſtaken Virgil's chaſte Muſe; beſides that "cervix" itſelf, as Ainſworth truly informs us, means "the hinder part of the neck." "Roſeus" is properly explained "rubicundulus," and denotes that tinge or mixture of white and red, which is ſeen in different proportions in the gills of the muſhroom, the fleſh of the ſalmon, the feathers of the pelican, in the bluſhing roſe, and in every part of the human ſkin, eſpecially of thoſe who are young and blooming. R. C.

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miſtration. "They rob us of our money," ſaid the fellow, "and they rob us of our *time* too. What d'ye think they did with the eleven days they took from us in laſt September? Why, they ſent them to Hanover: d—e, they ſent 'em all, every one of them, to Hanover!!!"

Mr.

S.E. View of ADDERBURY Church. Oxfordshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Adderbury, March 5.*

TO accompany the engraving of Adderbury church *(Plate II.)* which you have kindly promised, I herewith send you some descriptive lines written some years ago by my father, at which time he had intended a description of the parish at large, with historical notes; but the paucity of materials in the latter particular inclined him to drop that part of his design. Indeed, this has been the particular reason of my long delay in sending the following, as I had been promised such farther historical information as might be procured from the archives of New College, where I thought probably something valuable might be discovered; but, after waiting a long time, I am informed that nothing of any consequence relative to Adderbury is to be found there.

Yours, &c. W. WOOLSTON.

"The glowing sun, declining in the West,
With soften'd ray a mellow lustre sheds
On all the pleasing vary'd prospect round.
And now the verdant corn shoots forth its ear, [plains,
Deep-clothing rich the neighb'ring hills and
And softly waves in undulation wide
Before the cooling breeze, which seems to roll [som'd beans
Light o'er its tops, then sweeps the blos-
And lovely clover'd meads, collecting thence
Perfumes more grateful than the spicy gales
Breath'd from the shores of Araby the Blest.
Here set at ease beneath the spreading shade
Of cluster'ring beeches on a hill's steep brow,
Where Sorbrook's silver stream glides soft below, [mind
Reliev'd from life's tumultuous cares, the
Enjoys sweet Contemplation's tranquil charms,
Inhaling raptures from the mingled scents
Shook from the passing Zephyr's balmy wing.
But, hark! what pleasing sounds salute my ears!
Sonorous fall the cheerful bells rebound;
Now die away, and scarce the tuneful peal
Is heard to murmur; now again returns
In measur'd cadence, full each note is heard;
Swift wafted oft to yonder distant hills,
They haply catch the ear of some lord swain,
And thrill his breast with pangs of slighted
Recalling to his mind the hated day, [love,
When, death to ev'ry joy, his faithless nymph [arms,
Hasted to church, and bless'd his rival's
While loud yon pealing bells the tale proclaim'd.
The sounds direct my eye along the vale
To where the venerable structure rears
Its elevated spire *, which long has brav'd
The pelting fury of the brumal storms:
Yes, centuries of years the pile has stood,
And mark'd the place where generations sleep [we tread,
Which once possess'd the spot which now
Beneath their grassy hillocks quite forgotten;
Except indeed where many a stone, uprear'd,
Tells us who lies below. Memorial frail!
For, ah! not one in ten scarce fifty years
Can number from its date, and hardly one
Has seen the seasons roll a cent'ry round.
Now busy Fancy turns to other days,
And raises forms from long-forgotten dust,
Enquiring when, and who, with pious zeal,
Laid the foundations of these holy walls.
Yet though in vain Enquiry's anxious search,
A happy spirit now, I trust, he dwells
In heav'nly mansions, where his earthly bones
Are turn'd to joys celestial, and his faith
Is chang'd to blissful visions of his God.
These sacred courts I tread with pious awe,
As here th' Almighty, merciful to those
Who seek his love, holds audience high with man, [heav'n.
And gives the eye of Faith a glimpse of
Around the venerable walls are seen
Fair records spread, plain tablets some, and some [shall'd arms.
With various sculpture deck'd, and mar-
Here on the right the antient Bustards † rest;
A family, the village pride and boast,
Wide-branching once with names of fair renown,
Now quite extinct, not one remains to guard
These monumental stones from sad decay.
The floor presents the eye with many a name [rest;
No more remember'd, save that here they
The stone informs us who, and when they dy'd: [on brass,
While numbers more, some e'en engrav'd
Th' obliterating hand of Time has ras'd.
Spacious and firm, the lofty pile presents
The handy-work of distant ages past,
Re edify'd and rais'd, perhaps enlarg'd,
By pious Wykham ‡, architect sublime!

At

* It is a handsome stout-built steeple about 160 feet high, and contains a fine ring of eight bells. There were formerly but six; but being very heavy, and two of them broken, they were re-cast, in the year 1789, by that ingenious artist, Mr. John Briant, of Hertford. The present tenor is about 26 Cwt.

† See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 111.

‡ The vicarage belonged to William of Wykham, who gave the presentation to his own

S.E. View of ADDERBURY Church, Oxfordshire.

At leaſt, contemporaneous with that work,
The beauteous chancel, doubtleſs all his own.
Light, lofty, elegant, compact, and bold,
For years and years it ſtood the boaſt of art,
Till ſacrilegious hands the work defac'd,
Dark'ning the place, ſhut out the light of heav'n [walls.
With ſtones polluted from the kennel's
O, impious deed! Couldſt thou, indignant ſhade,
Look down with pity on the ſordid wretch,
Who, led by malice, thus thy work deſpoil'd,
And carry'd rancour to the Houſe of God.
As we approach the chancel, we behold
Remains of antient Piety's parade;
The rood-loft high, the chantry* with the ſtalls,
And Charity's old box, no longer us'd.
But though the building ſtill attracts the eye,
Yet Death's long records claim the chief regard;
And while I read the monumental verſe,
The mind, ſubſiding to a perfect calm,
Reviews in long ſucceſſion ages paſt,
Examines characters of old renown,
Contemplates what remains of all their works, [fame.
Their deeds, their property, and once fair
But, ah! how little now remains behind!
Here loyal Oldys† lies, a patriot he
True to his ſov'reign, zealous in his cauſe.
Yet loſt not he his life in honour's poſt;
Waylaid by murd'rous hands, he hapleſs falls,
And leaves a numerous family forlorn:
And oh! ingratitude! infernal fiend!
Fell by his hands who ow'd him faith and love;
A foul return for long and kind ſupport
Which from his hands the murd'rer had receiv'd!
Yet, tho' by party ſhelter'd from the fate
The horrid and unnat'ral deed deſerv'd,
His comrades ſcorn'd him, and abhorr'd the act;
And he who firſt, by helliſh malice led,
Inform'd his enemies, and work'd his fall,
A prey to keen remorſe, could know no reſt;
For Heaven's dread bolts purſued the impious wretch, [ſpot
And ſtretch'd him ſoon a corſe upon the
Where late his pious paſtor's blood was ſhed.
Poor drooping relict! heavy were thy woes!
And long the time that thou didſt mourn thy loſs,
Left to ſuſtain a widow'd parent's care!
Ah! well didſt thou ſupport the weighty charge, [ſons,
Thy huſband's mem'ry honour'd, and thy
Bred to revere a pious father's name.
Yes, happy pair! ye now are join'd in heav'n, [more.
Nor time, nor death, ſhall ever part ye
"So here, in all the pomp of elder times,
Stands the proud record of Cobb's antient
Their pedigrees and interma'riages [fame;
Preſented to the view on num'rous ſhields,
Marſhal'd in point with nice heraldic art.
But vain the ſolemn pageantry appears,
Their boaſt of antient or of noble blood;
For now the dwelling of their fathers lies
In deſolation, ruin'd and forlorn.
Ah! where are now the lofty ſpreading groves,
Which grac'd the noble manſion? Vaniſh'd all
The ſpacious gardens, and the goodly pools,

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own college, Wincheſter, or, as it is uſually called, New college. It is evident the chancel is of his building; and a beautiful and moſt elegant deſign it is in Gothic architecture. It had originally ſix grand and lofty windows; but ſome years ago, through an unhappy diſpute between the vicar at that time (Dr. Blackſtone) and the ſteward for the eſtates of the late Sir George Cobb, who held the appropriation of the great tithes, relative to the repairs of thoſe windows, the ſteward, in oppoſition to the vicar, walled three of them up with the ſtones pulled down from an old dog-kennel, very much to the diſſatisfaction of the pariſh in general.

* Here was a chantry and ſix ſtalls, though there are only three remaining entire. There are alſo the remains of a ſpacious rood-loft, with a ſtaircaſe leading up to it, in the South aile, within the abutment of the great arch which joins the chancel to the church.

† There is an elegant monument in the chancel, over the veſtry-door, to the memory of Dr. Oldys, who was waylaid by ſome ſoldiers of the Parliament army, and ſhot at the top of the village in the road leading to Banbury, to the caſtle of which place he was obliged to betake himſelf for ſecurity, having, by his loyal and ardent affection to the royal cauſe, rendered himſelf obnoxious to the rebel party. And it is related, upon indubitable authority, that the miſcreant who ſhot him was one who had formerly ſubſiſted upon his liberality; and that the perſon, who gave information to the ſoldiers, afterwards dropped down and died upon the very ſpot where the Doctor fell when he was ſhot. (See Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy). As the monument has been particularly deſcribed in your vol. LV. p. 107, I ſhall only farther obſerve, that his widow lived a very exemplary life, in a ſtate of widowhood, juſt 60 years after his deceaſe, as ſhe died in the year 1705. In the church-yard, at the chancel end, is a monument to the memory of Dr. William Bew, biſhop of Landaff, who died in the year 1705. He had formerly been vicar of Adderbury, and was expelled from the fellowſhip of New College, by the arbitrary power of the viſitors, in the unhappy times during the grand rebellion.

Fill'd

Fill'd up and trodden down; no more they yield
Thoſe delicacies rare, which grac'd the board
Where Hoſpitality and Plenty reign'd.
Ye venerable ſhades, who ſojourn'd here
In ages paſt, and taſted all the ſweets,
Which Nature, nurs'd by Art, profuſely pour'd,
And all the ſocial joys which ample wealth,
And friendſhip with the great, could well beſtow; [ſcenes,
Well did you know to prize thoſe goodly
To deal your overflowing bounty round,
And give to Poverty the ſmiles of joy.
So, when the evening's fall a reſpite gave
To labour and to care, the nymphs and ſwains,
In order met upon the village green,
Gay to the ſprightly pipe and tabor's notes,
Led up the ruſtic dance with jocund glee;
You oft with courteous condeſcenſion view'd,
And ſmil'd kind approbation on their ſports:
'Twas then old Adderbury flouriſh'd fair,
But, ah! ſuch patrons now no more are found, [reigns."
And round a dull and taſteleſs languor

Mr. URBAN, *March 3.*

PERMIT me to take up one more corner of your Miſcellany to thank E. D. for his ingenuous and noble apology. I call it noble, becauſe it is the hardeſt thing for human nature to conquer that pride every one feels in a degree, but eſpecially thoſe of ſuperior talents, which E. D.'s tranſlation of the parody evinces he poſſeſſed, and for which reaſon I thought it more dangerous at this time too, when the enemies of our Holy Religion employ every artifice to ſay or ſhake what they ſuppoſe the weaker parts of the Chriſtian edifice; which is founded on a rock, "againſt which the winds and the waves ſhall beat" in vain. Yet it is the duty of every member to keep a diligent watch; and happy ſhall I think myſelf, if, by my *feeble* efforts, I have afforded a *leſſon* to thoſe ſuperior to myſelf in attainments. I readily believe in this caſe it proceeded only from thoughtleſs levity; and from which cool reflexion ſees a train of evil conſequences ariſing, as the poet juſtly deſcribes: "*Hæc nugæ*" imprint too deeply on a retentive memory, like an electric ſhock; one link ſtruck, a long chain follows, as I have often, but too experimentally, proved.

I poſſeſs an Italian legend of St. Macarius, which contains a pretty ſtory of his ſeeing, through the divine gift, a company of evil ſpirits buſily employed in diſtracting the attention of a congregation of monks at their church, by preſenting to the more lively, I ſuppoſe, objects of various ſorts; touching the eyes or mouths of the heavier ones, ſo diſpoſing them to ſleep or gape; and the ſaint is told by one of them, in a triumphing manner, that they always mix in the congregations. I think, divines of our own perſuaſion allow, that both good and bad ſpirits, from their ſuperior natures, can infuſe ideas to our minds by ſome medium incomprehenſible to our bounded faculties. It is, however, too certain that impertinent thoughts will obtrude themſelves when we would wiſh and ought to be more collected. "An old Divine" (as the pious Mrs. Hannah More quotes) ſays, "it would exceedingly humble a *good* man, could he, after he had prayed, be made to ſee his prayers writ down, with interlineations of all the vain and impertinent thoughts which had thruſt themſelves in among them." The ſame may be ſaid of our hearing or reading the word of God; which made me ſtyle jeſting with Scripture "a ſtumbling block." But I will intrude no longer on your or your readers' time.

EUSEBIA.

Mr. URBAN, *March 4.*

THE favourable reception you always give to whatever may tend to the advantage of ſcience, encourages me to requeſt a place in your magazine for this letter. The ſubject relates to Botany.

The reſpectable Profeſſor Martyn having publiſhed a Dictionary of the Language of Botany, I would venture humbly to ſuggeſt, in caſe of

of a future edition, a conſiderable improvement. What I mean is, that, to every term or article explained in the Dictionary, an example ſhould be referred to, taken from nature. I grant this has been attended to already in ſeveral inſtances, but yet very ſhort of the whole; and it is much to be deſired that, for greater certainty and uniformity, it might be obſerved in every inſtance without exception. I ſhould then recommend that perſons who uſe the Dictionary ſhould collect the ſpecimens pointed out, place them in a book, marking the top of the page with letters conformable to the Dictionary. An *Herbarium* of this kind would ſoon be completed, without being of inconvenient bulk. A perſon, not underſtanding the article in the Dictionary, might readily turn to the real figure in his *Herbarium*; and, in moſt caſes, his difficulties and doubts would be removed. The learned Profeſſor, ſenſible of the neceſſity of examples, publiſhed, ſoon after his excellent letters on Botany, explanatory plates. They are uſeful and good in their kind, but very inferior to real ſpecimens. It may ſeem to him, that examples ſufficient have already been mentioned in the Dictionary. To this I beg leave to obſerve, that gentlemen far advanced in ſcience are apt to forget the difficulties that occurred to themſelves when they began their ſtudies. If they would converſe a little with pupils and acquaintances, they would ſoon find how imperfect and indiſtinct were their conceptions, where the inſtructor might ſuppoſe every thing had been very plain. The inſpection of the real ſpecimen would convey to the ſtudent, in a few moments, more clear diſtinct ideas of the term to be explained, than whole pages of verbal deſcription. I ſhall now point out ſome particular articles, and with great deference ſubmit them to the conſideration of the learned Profeſſor and the lovers of Botany. It is requeſted that the reader would have the Dictionary at hand, to turn to; the quoting the whole paſſage would take up too much of your Miſcellany.

Abbreviated Perianth.—It would be better to mention one or two more examples, one only having been referred to.

Abortive flower.—Examples ſhould be mentioned. This term is one of the few that can ſcarcely be miſunderſtood; yet, for uniformity, and to guard againſt omiſſions in other articles, it ſhould be a rule to quote ſpecimens for every term whatever.

Abrupt Leaf.—It is extremely material that examples ſhould be given not only of this but of every other kind of *leaf* whatever. It would be an excellent expedient to make a collection of every form of *leaf* mentioned by Linnæus. Multitudes of engraved plates pretend to explain the various forms of *leaves*; not one do I recollect in which the *outline* is correct and true; they are all, without exception, ill-drawn, and convey very imperfect ideas.

Adnatus.—Examples wanting to this term as applied to *Leaf*, *Petiole*, *Anther*. Examples are quoted of *Stipule*; but, when you turn to the word *ſolutus*, a term referred to, no example being quoted, the difference therefore is not clearly perceived.

Anther.—An excellent article. An example is mentioned of every circumſtance, one excepted, *viz.* "connected by the baſe and top of the filaments." Might not the arrangement be altered for the better, thus? *ſagittate*, *baſtate*, *ſubulate*, *lanceolate*, to place near each other what, though different, bears cloſe reſemblance.

Aſper.—Examples are requiſite to ſhew the diſtinction between that and *ſcaber*, &c. *hiſpid*, *hirſute*, *villous*, &c. ſeveral ſpecimens for each of thoſe are neceſſary to make the nice differences clear and intelligible.

It would be encroaching too much on your Repoſitory to enumerate more articles. It is ſufficient to ſay, that every term, without exception, ſhould have reference to the example in nature. I would ſhortly obſerve, that *Pedicellus*, *Pedunculus*, and all its varieties; alſo, *Perianth*, *Pericarp*, *Annule*, are all difficult to be underſtood, from want of references to the natural *ſpecimens*. If theſe hints ſhould meet with the learned Profeſſor's approbation, they may be adopted in a future edition of the

the Dictionary. That his valuable labours may be the leſs interfered with, he might diſtribute amongſt botanical friends to each ſo many articles for *ſpecimens*, and at his leiſure reviſe them, and ſee that the *ſpecimens* to illuſtrate the article were ſtrict and proper. Wove paper, in books of this ſort, ſhould be avoided; it makes the books too heavy; a common thin, but firm, paper would be lighter, and more convenient to carry about. C.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

YOUR correſpondent F. D. p. 118, ſeems a little ſurprized that S. A. or any other perſon, ſhould be ſo preſumptuous as to queſtion the conduct of the medical practitioners who have inſtituted a Cow-pox hoſpital in this metropolis; by ſuppoſing that they ſhould "not have ſufficient ſenſe *to know their own intereſt*, by committing their credit in the proſecution of a falſe and dangerous theory." This preſumption, F. D. ſays, is founded on a ſuppoſition, "that it is not yet aſcertained that Cow-pox is not a permanent preventative of the variolous contagion; and that, therefore, thoſe who truſt to it are liable to become in future doleful victims of experiment." I have taken the liberty, Mr. Urban, to uſe F. D.'s own words, ſuch as they are. F. D. then proceeds, "to this we ſhall make no other reply than a *plain query*, to which we beg a categorical anſwer. Whence is it that perſons, who have had the cow-pox 20, and even 30 years ago, are now inſuſceptible of Small-pox?"

It has not been Mr. Urban, a queſtion, whether theſe medical practitioners "*know their own intereſt*," but whether they conſider the *public good*, in a project which has been juſtly reprobated by ſome of the moſt learned and thinking part of the community, ſince their attention has been excited to the ſubject by a recent publication *.

But ſuppoſing, Mr. Urban, that the merits of the caſe depended ſolely on the Cow-pox being a preventative againſt the Small-pox, and no evil conſequences reſulted from this change of diſeaſe; what is to be gained by it? Deaths have occurred in the Cow-pox, it is admitted.

It requires an abler advocate than F. D. to remove the difficulties that have been ſtarted againſt this *beſtial* diſtemper; and to aſcertain a point, which no perſon has yet touched on, and which will, I believe, dethrone theſe *Cow-mania* reveries, which have uſurped the place of reaſon and common-ſenſe*.

Suppoſing that the Cow-pox infection has gone through an habit, and that ſuch habit for a ſeries of years, or a certain time, will not receive the Small-pox infection by inoculation; nay, admit, for argument ſake, that the habit ſhall be proof againſt the ſmall-pox at all by this mode of inflicting it (which we know is the caſe); will ſuch habits reſiſt receiving the Small-pox from an infected atmoſphere, when the diſeaſe is very malignant, and rages epidemically through ſome peculiar diſpoſition in the air, by which diſpoſition the Meaſles and Small-pox, when epidemic, always prevail †?

If the Cow-pox will do theſe things, though no advantage is to be obtained in changing one diſeaſe for the other, I will admit the Cow-pox to be a preventative of the Small-pox. But, ſuppoſe this be not the caſe, what becomes of Cow-pox, profeſſors, inſtitution, and the "plain query" into the bargain?

Mr. Urban, enthuſiaſts never reflect; and, whether "*their own*

* Dr. Moſeley's Treatiſe on Sugar, and Medical Obſervations, ed. 2. p. 179.

* To ingraft the Cow-pox in the body of man [plan;
Has of late, it is ſaid, been a medical
But to them ſuch a project is wiſer by half,
Unleſs you're a bullock, a cow, or a CALF.

† It is well known that many people have been repeatedly inoculated for the ſmall-pox without receiving the infection, and yet have been attacked with that diſeaſe in the natural way when it raged epidemically.

intereſt"

intereſt" or the public good be uppermoſt, they often do much miſchief.

But, to give a "*categorical anſwer*" to ſomething more than the "*plain query*," an inſtance has lately occurred, in a village at ſome diſtance from London, where ſeveral children were inoculated for the Cow-pox, and had the diſtemper. Three weeks afterwards, they were inoculated for the Small-pox, but did not receive the infection. Some time after this, the Small-pox broke out in the village, and two of the children who had the Cow-pox, and did not receive the Small-pox afterwards by inoculation, were attacked by the Small-pox in the natural way. One of theſe children had the confluent ſort, and died; the other had it in a favourable manner, and recovered. Has the "*plain query*" got a "*categorical anſwer*?"

The particulars of this affair will be publiſhed in due time by the practitioner who had the management of the caſes; and it is only in juſtice to him that I do not lay them before the publick. M. D.

Mr. URBAN, *B. M. March* 7.

MY communication, at p. 18, on the Cow-pox, is taken notice of by a correſpondent, at p. 118, under the ſignature of F. D. where he ſtyles it "a ſevere reprobation of the inſtitution of a Cow-pox hoſpital, under the patronage of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York." This is an inſtitution which had eſcaped my obſervation; and, with the ſanction of the College of Phyſicians, I ſhould by no means object to it, as it is done with the knowledge and conſent of the patient. If your correſpondent refers to my ſtrictures, he will find them principally directed againſt the introduction of the practice into improper places, and without a ſanction which I deem abſolutely eſſential. I make no ſcruple of acknowledging, that my opinions agree entirely with the reſpectable writers in the Britiſh Critic. Surely, after ſtyling what I had before written "a ſevere reprobation," F. D. cannot be ſerious in offering to produce perſons for me to try experiments on.

F. D. being become plural, "*we* demand a categorical anſwer;" the anſwer can only be, that, 20 or 30 years ago, the diſorder in queſtion had eſcaped all medical obſervation, as I do not recollect, before its being lately brought forward, that a ſingle ſentence had ever been written on the diſorder either by phyſicians or veterinarians.

As to the new-adopted term of *vaccine* diſeaſe, I am ſo much an Engliſhman as to diſapprove of all inoculation of foreign language on old ſound Engliſh; that I prefer all plain method of writing; and would wiſh the Cow-pox to have remained with its proper ſpecies of animals only; and the ſwine-pox and chicken-pox to be treated with the greateſt care and attention in our children.

The metamorphoſis of S. A. into A. S. is too ſtale to produce even a ſmile. I ſuppoſe, Mr. Urban, that moſt of your correſpondents, if not the generality of your readers, know, that a communication, dated B. M. with the ſignature of S. A. is that of your frequent correſpondent, S. AYSCOUGH.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. XXI.

The ANTIENT PALACE *of the* KINGS OF ENGLAND *at* WESTMINSTER, *continued.*

The Interior of the Great Hall.

ACCUSTOMED as we are become to all the wanton deſpoliations of the "*Iron hand**," our chagrin and regret at ſuch havock muſt now ſubſide for a ſhort interval. We behold, we wonder, and we adore! Where will our ſenſes hurry us, or to what ray of comprehenſion can they find a ſtay

* A late adopted ſignificant term, expreſſive of Architectural Innovation.

to

to compoſe the incomplete abilities of us modern profeſſional men, that we may dare to give a name of ſufficient force, or a reaſon of ſufficient weight, to mark the magic work of the roof, or to ſay, thus was it deſigned, thus was it conſtructed! Humbly do we bow the head with conſcious ſhame, that we can only gaze, but can never imitate.

Our vanity ſinking with our eyes, the windows next come under our inveſtigation. How fine! Below them, our view becomes ſhocked with the prepoſterous modern erections at the baſement part of the South end, exhibiting architectural taſte at its loweſt ebb either of invention or execution.

Animated again with the delightful (not unmixed with pain) taſk of our ſurvey, let us once more fully take into our minds the magnitude, the glory of the view: no common command bid theſe walls ariſe; no, a ſplendid king ſaid, this my intended palace ſhall ſurpaſs all the architectural works of my contemporaries; here ſhall be ſeen the world's habitable wonder! How well this royal reſolution was carried into effect, even the callous hearts of the deſtroyers of our antient architectural works muſt allow, if envy of ſuperior excellence would permit them to tell the dictates of their conſciences. We who are Antiquaries enjoy and feel all the raptures which this remaining memorial of kingly ſtate can poſſibly inſpire. We faintly ſpeak; but our extaſies tell it all!

The dimenſions firſt demand our notice. The length of the hall from North to South, 236 feet; breadth from Eaſt to Weſt, 66 feet; and the height 87 feet.

Some 16 or 18 years back, the baſement part of this hall underwent a repair, or, more properly ſpeaking, an alteration, from which buſineſs the height of the building was curtailed ſome feet, by raiſing the pavement; and the walls were faced with new ſtone-work as high as the entablature under the windows, where we find octangular pilaſters and other dreſſings of an entire modern faſhion, giving a ſeeming ſupport to the ſeveral diviſions of the timber-work of the roof.

Whoever conſiders the natural preſſure either of the great timbers, or the groins of antient ſtructures, will be convinced that their force is directed outwards: therefore, our forefathers wiſely invented attached or flying buttreſſes on the exteriors of ſuch works, to reſiſt every danger which thoſe objects might bring to their ſupporting walls. Hence where was the neceſſity for theſe modern intruſions of groteſque pilaſters, and the immenſity of ſquare ſuperficial feet of plain Portland-ſtone maſonry? No doubt, this new work is more conſpicuous on the inſide of the hall than ſuch an accumulation would have been on the outſide of its walls. Why, indeed, ſhould a good job be executed in a ſituation, where few would ever be able to admire it, or to envy the good fortune of him who made out a long bill for "*ſtuff and time?*"

The North end. On the right ſide of the entrance is an antient doorway with a modern addition of a pointed arch ſet over its top. The antient ſtairs aſcending to the Exchequer offices have been replaced by new ones; and, when they were deſtroyed, an antient ſtatue of a knight was found, rather perfect, which was ſuppoſed to have, at one time or other, been placed in ſome of the niches on the front of the hall*. It was afterwards broken to pieces. At the bottom of theſe ſtairs there yet remains an antient pillar with arms and devices†. On the left ſide of the entrance are new ſtairs and a new pillar (it is not remembered if there was at any time an original one;) a good imitation of the correſponding

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I. † Ibid.

antient

antient one. The great window unaltered.

Eaſt ſide. The doorway into the Exchequer offices unaltered, with a curious buſto in the centre of the arch *. The doorway in the baſement part, near the foregoing one, modernized. The doorway at the South-end is ſquare-headed, and has been cut through the thickneſs of the wall for making a convenient paſſage to and from that part of the hall; probably done in Charles I's reign, as there is over it a ſcroll bracket, which, till the late repairs, ſupported a fine and moſt valuable bronze buſto of Charles. We do not preciſely know in whoſe cuſtody it now remains. Eight of the twelve windows have been ſtopped up for modern convenience in the adjoining habitations; therefore, that ſome light might be admitted on this ſide, ſix garret windows have been ſtuck into the roof, diſgracing moſt ſhamefully the ſymetry of the work.

South end. Two of the 12 diviſions of the building have been filled up by the courts of King's Bench and Chancery. It is not in our nature to command the indignant ſcorn which we as Antiquaries, and indeed thoſe who pretend to admire the arts of any age or country, ſhould conceive at ſuch a pitiful, and ſuch a contemptible introduction as the deſign of the front of theſe courts exhibit. The architect to be ſure ſtyled it, our antient architecture deſigned after a *new way!* Here all the little fancies of modern art, mixed with ſome groſs imitations of our antient works, fill the whole of theſe fronts. What a farrago of pinnacles and pine-apples, pointed compartments and ogee arches, buttreſſes and baluſters, a Grecian entablature and French ornaments! Why curtail the hall of ſo much of its fair dimenſions by theſe uſurpers of its rightful proportion? Why not have cut pointed arches in the wall at this end, and built up courts without, which might have been viewed from the hall with every degree of architectural propriety and effect? Why do we aſk theſe preſuming queſtions? Ah! why indeed! Silence alone muſt here direct our prudence. The ſix niches in the baſe part of the wall retain their beautiful work and their fine ſtatues of our antient kings *. The accompanying decorations, which no doubt rendered this end of the hall a brilliant ſcene (here being the place for the croſs table, where the family of royalty ſat), have been intirely cut away. The great window unaltered.

The Weſt ſide. In the baſement part, Southwards, is the appearance of a ſquare-headed doorway (ſtopped up) correſpondent to the one on the oppoſite ſide, with a bracket alſo, once ſupporting, it is very probable, the buſto of Charles's queen, the lovely Henrietta. The great ogee arch-way that has been cut through the thickneſs of the wall, giving admittance into the Court of Common Pleas, is in the ſame ignorant and vulgar ſtyle as the work of the courts at the South end, and, no doubt, by the ſame great maſter.

I aſk, from what antient example did this ogee pointed arch owe its origin? Recollection tells me, I may be anſwered, it is an improvement on our antient architecture; and with a witneſs; for, can ſuch a ſweeping arch be either natural, or give an idea of ſtrength? This queſtion is almoſt an inſult to common ſenſe; therefore we will proceed. Near the North extremity is a doorway, but it has been modernized; and the one entering into the Court of Chancery has ſhared the ſame fate. Three of the twelve windows have been ſtopped up, and four garret windows have been ſtuck into the roof, as on the oppoſite ſide.

In the entablature below the windows,

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol. I.

* Engraved in Antient Sculpture and Painting, vol I.

windows, which continues round the hall, we find it entirely filled with arms and devices, moſt excellently ſculptured; and we may likewiſe perceive the numberleſs holes, cut among the ornaments (a ruthful buſineſs) for the purpoſe of inſerting the ſcaffold-poles when galleries are erected on public occaſions, as at coronation feaſts and ſtate trials. We muſt not fail to obſerve, that the ſeveral windows have as yet in no way been altered or damaged; and likewiſe to dwell with a degree of delight on the ſhield-crowned brackets, from which the timbers of the roof take their ſpringings. The lantern in the fourth diviſion of the roof from the South is of an hexangular form, and is an excellent effort of art in that way. Theſe objects in our antient halls were for the purpoſe of letting out the ſmoke aſcending from the fires on the pavements below; which cuſtom is ſtill kept up in our univerſities, and other public buildings, as we find in the college-hall in the deanry of the adjoining abbey. AN ARCHITECT.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

THE drawing of Colliton houſe, which your correſpondent Amicus preſented us with in February *(Pl. III. fig. 6,)* is very curious, though it bears very little reſemblance to the preſent building; indeed the likeneſs can be no farther traced than as to the ground-plot, or plan. Of the embattled part, which ſeems very different from the reſt of the building, there is not the leaſt remains; neither is there any appearance now of the preſent ſtructure being larger at any former period, as it ſeems an entire piece of building, carrying no viſible alteration. I am well perſuaded no one, on ſeeing the drawing, would ever conceive its being intended for Colliton houſe. (Q. Might it not be an original deſign, and the plan afterwards altered agreeable to the taſte of the perſon for whom it was originally built? There being no date to the drawing, it may be fairly conjectured.) Amicus conjectures from the old map of Dorcheſter and Maiden caſtle (which he has), dated 1721, that, as there are four marks, denoting as many houſes belonging to gentlemen whom he names, it is probable Colliton at that time was the property of one of them; but the marks alluded to mean no other than Stinsford, Kingſton, Woolveton, and Herringſton, as the ſeats of Col. Strangways, Mr. Grey, or Pitt, Mr. Trenchard, and Major Williams, their reſpective owners. That it belonged to the Trenchard family once is very plain, from the following tranſcription from Hutchins, I. 397.

"Colliton-row is a tything of St. George, and a ſmall ſtreet adjoining to Glidepath-hill on the S.*—19 E. IV. John Mohun at his death held eight meſſuages and eight gardens in Colles-row, in this pariſh (meaning St. Trinity, Dorcheſter), of the Biſhop of Sarum. 1 Henry VII. John Trenchard at his death held twelve acres in Dorcheſter and Colwallys, of the ſaid biſhop, in right of his church, by ſervice of paying 13s. 4d. *per ann.* for all ſervices. 19 Jac. I. John Churchill held at his death a meſſuage, nine cottages, and nine acres of paſture, called Colliton-row, and nine acres and a half in Fordington field, of the manor of Stratton, paying the ſame rent, value 40s." Again, afterwards, "John Churchill, who died May 31, 19 Jac. I. (A. D. 1621) held (among many other lands) of the burgeſſes in burgage, by rent of 3d. value 5l. nine cottages, and nine acres of land, called Colliton-row, in St. Trinity pariſh."

It is therefore clear, that, at the date of the map, it was a family manſion belonging to the Churchills. It appears likely that they gained it by marriage into the family of the Mohuns, who are the firſt owners upon record; as *Mary*, daughter of John, brother to William Churchill, the anceſtor, at leaſt as far as we

* If S. means South, it is a miſtake, as Colliton-row lies due Weſt to Glidepath-hill; they being in fact only one ſtreet; Colliton-row one ſide, Glidepath-hill the other.

can

can find of the family, married Maximillian Mohun. It is not known whether the houſe is called after the ſtreet, or the ſtreet after the houſe. NOVUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*

I HERE ſend you a liſt of the biſhopricks and deanries of Ireland, with their incomes, from Mr. Young's Tour; alſo, a liſt of archdeacons and vicars-general, from the Iriſh Gentleman's Almanack; accompanied with a liſt of titular biſhops in that country, from their Addreſs of May 28, 1798; in which, however, I find Tuam omitted, and gueſs that Galway ſtands for it, as it is in the ſame county. I alſo miſs the name of the titular biſhop of Waterford and Liſmore; but I know there is ſuch a perſon, although his name was not ſigned to the Addreſs, and that he reſides in London.

The following liſts may ſerve as a ſupplement to the letter on Iriſh cathedrals in vol. LXIX. p. 1020.

Proteſtant Biſhops in Ireland, and Income.		Proteſtant Deans, and Income.		Proteſtant Archdeac[s].	Proteſtant Vic.-gen.	Popiſh Biſhops.
Armagh	8000	Ditto	150	Do.	Do.	Ditto.
Dublin	5000	Chriſtchurch	200	Dublin	Do.	Ditto.
Glandelagh		St Patrick's	800	Glandelagh	none	
Caſhel	4000	Ditto	200	Do.	Do.	Do.
Emly		Ditto	100	Do.	none	
Tuam	4000	Ditto	300	Do.	Do.	Galway.
Ardagh		Ditto	200	Do.	Do.	Do.
Enaghdoen		none. perhaps		none	none	
Meath	3400	Clanmacnors	50	Do.	Do.	Do.
Elphin	3700	Ditto	250	Do.	Do.	Do.
Derry	7000	Ditto	1600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Raphoe	2600	Ditto	1600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Clogher	4000	Ditto	800	Do.	Do.	Do.
Dromore	2000	Ditto	400	Do.	Do.	Do.
Kilmore	2600	Ditto	600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Cloyne	2500	Ditto	220	Do.	Do.	Do.
Oſſory	2000	Ditto	600	Do.	Do.	Do.
Waterford & Liſmore	2500	Ditto	400	Do.	Do.	Do. } united.
		Ditto	306	Do.	none	Do.
Killala and Achonry	2900	Ditto	150	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Ditto	100	Do.	Do.	Do.
Down and Connor	2300	Ditto	1700	Do.	Do. } united	Do. } united.
		Ditto	200	Do.	Do.	Do.
Corke and Roſs	2700	Ditto	400	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Ditto	20	Do.	Do.	
Limerick Ardfert and Aghadoe	3500	Ditto	600	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Ditto	60	Do.	Do.	Do. } united.
		none		Do.	Do.	Do.
Clonfert and Kilmacduagh	2400	Ditto	20	Do.	Do.	Do.
		Ditto	120	Do.	none	Do. & Kilfenora united.
Leighlin and Ferns	2200	Ditto	80	Do.	none	Do. & Kildare united.
		Ditto	300	Do.	Do.	Do.
Killaloe and Kilfenora	2300	Ditto	140	Do.	Do.	Do. [nited.
		Ditto	210	Do.	Do.	Do & Kilmacduagh u-
Kildare	2600	Ditto	120	Do.	Do.	Do. & Leighlin united.
						Antrim has a Popiſh bp.
22 Proteſtant Bps.		33 Deans.		34 Archd.*	28 Vic.-gen.	25 Popiſh Biſhops.

In p. 1126, a correſpondent has made a miſtake in ſaying, that "no notice is taken of the cathedrals of Corke and Roſs;" which he will diſcover by reading the letter (p. 1020) once again.

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* I have ſeen ſomewhere mention made of the archdeaconry of Kells, worth 1200l. a year; but do not find ſuch office mentioned in the Iriſh Gentleman's Almanack.

P. 1120. The noble family of Ponſonby are not the only deſcendants now in Ireland of the great Duke of Ormond; for his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis is deſcended from that duke's granddaughter, and quarters the arms of Butler with his own.

Some important intelligence. reſpecting the conduct of the Proteſtant Clergy in Ireland, is given in p. 1131; which confirms me in the opinion, that the Romaniſts there complain of grievances which do not exiſt; and in p. 1142 is ſome excellent advice to *them*, which they may profit by.

Yours, &c. J. Gee.

Mr. Urban, *March* 4.

YOUR correſpondent, LXIX. p. 1021, ſeems tolerably accurate in his account of the cathedrals in Ireland, yet appears not recently to have viſited thoſe in the city of Dublin. It is now 10 or 12 years ſince the organ of Chriſt church in that city has been removed to the Weſt-end of the choir, and fixed in place of the ſeat before then allotted to the chief governors of Ireland, and they accommodated with one in the Southern gallery, purpoſely fitted up for them. Nevertheleſs, the printer of the Dublin Magazine has thought proper to copy the beforementioned error, though he cannot but be apprized of the miſrepreſentation. The parochial church of St. Nicholas Without (p. 1024), which formed the Southern tranſept of St. Patrick's cathedral, has been, for ſeveral years paſt, in abſolute ruin: and the walls of the nave of the cathedral have become ſo very defective, that it has been found neceſſary to ſupport the roof by a number of ſtrong beams from the floor, which ſo fill up the nave that all beauty of it is loſt, and it appears more to reſemble the inſide of a ſhip than a place of public worſhip. This roof, it is to be feared, will ſoon fall-in; and the nave, with all the monuments it contains (among which is that of Dean Swift), be totally deſtroyed. Your correſpondent has noticed the antient monument in Chriſt church, ſaid to be Strongbow's; but has not attended to thoſe antique ones in the choir of St. Patrick's; one on each ſide the high altar, and adorned with many ſtatues: the Northern one appertaining to the family of Archbiſhop Jones, the other to the Boyles, Earls of Corke; both with very long inſcriptions.

The late primate of Ireland, Dr. Newcome, did not die at Armagh, but at his houſe, St. Stephen's green, Dublin; and was interred in the New chapel of Trinity college, cloſe to the remains of the late provoſt Murray. Your calling this place the New College chapel is rather ſomewhat incorrect, as it ſeems to imply rather the chapel of a new college, than a new chapel to an antient foundation, which is the caſe here; no college having been erected in Ireland ſince the days of Queen Elizabeth; ſave a Popiſh one, under ſanction of the Iriſh parliament, and within theſe 8 or 10 years built up, and amply endowed, in the town of Maynooth, in the county of Kildare, about eleven miles from the city of Dublin.

Your correſpondent, p. 1102, is much miſtaken if he ſuppoſes the Duke of Buckingham's codicil he mentions had any connexion with the trial in ejectment between the late Lord Angleſey, and James Anneſley. Such trial related ſolely to the legitimacy of James Anneſley, as the ſon of Lord Altham by his wife Mary, a natural daughter of that duke of Buckingham, and therefore legal heir to the Angleſey eſtate; but any property of the Buckingham family was not a ſubject of that proceeding.

There is neither cathedral, dean, nor chapter, appertaining to the ſee of Meath (p. 1126). The conſtitution of that dioceſe is (or was) uncommon; it conſiſted originally of the biſhop, and an aſ-

ſembly

ſembly of his clergy called a ſynod, but which meeting has not been convened for 70 or 80 years laſt paſt: it had a common ſeal diſtinct from the biſhop's epiſcopal ſeal; and a member of that body, now deceaſed, had the cuſtody of that ſeal, until compelled to give it up, I think, to Biſhop Evans. The cathedrals of Kilmacduagh and Killaloe (miſprinted Kilalie), with ſeveral others in Ireland, are too inconſiderable to merit any particular notice.

I give you the trouble of theſe corrections, from a deſire to render your eſtimable work as perfect as in my power to do; knowing the uſe it may be to poſterity, by its having recourſe thereto for deſcription and information. Theſe are my only motives for ſpecifying theſe miſtaken articles, in order to have them rectified; if you will pleaſe to beſtow ſo much attention upon an old correſpondent, JACK PRANCER.

Mr. URBAN, *Mar.* 13.

YOUR readers will recollect the account given in your vol. LIX. 158, LXII. 789, 903, of a collection of letters, written in Arabic, of the time of the Saracenic Emirs, and a complete tranſlation of Livy's Roman hiſtory into that language. The firſt of theſe was attacked by a Malteſe, and defended by Profeſſor Tychſen; and a wiſh was expreſſed for the publication of the latter. The expectation of the Literary World is now completely baffled by the detection of both theſe works as forgeries. Dr. Hager, by a long reſidence at Palermo, and attentive examination of them, *decided*, that the whole was an impoſture. The particulars of this detection are thus given at large in Dr. Beiſter's Berlin Journal.

Joſeph Vella, a native of Malta, and a titular chaplain, was at Palermo, 1782, when Mohammed Ben Oſman, embaſſador from the Emperor of Morocco, was driven in by ſtreſs of weather in his return from Naples to Mequinez. The books and monuments in the Arabic language in Sicily were ſhewn to him; and Vella, ſpeaking the popular idiom of Malta, a dialect of the Arabic, ſerved as interpreter. They frequently converſed together. Vella commenced in his own imagination a compleat Arabic ſcholar; and his unparalleled aſſurance in explaining Arabic writings was only matched with his greateſt ſuppleneſs in retracting his explanations. He gave out that he was poſſeſſed of 17 of the loſt books of Livy in Arabic, a preſent from the Grand Maſter of Malta, to whom they had been given by a Frenchman, who took it from a ſhelf in the church of Sta. Sophia, at Conſtantinople. It had often been aſſerted, that Livy's Hiſtory was preſerved entire in Arabic either at Conſtantinople, the iſle of Chios, or Fez. Vella was, however, too circumſpect to expoſe his MS. by printing it, though the *Dowager Lady Spencer*, then on a tour through Italy, offered to defray the expences of printing. At length he publiſhed an *Italian* tranſlation of the 60th book, by way of ſpecimen*, in *one octavo page*, being only the epitome aſcribed to Florus; which ſo deceived the profeſſor of Oriental languages, that he re-publiſhed it with the following introduction: "What is here communicated of the Arabic tranſlation of Livy will be particularly acceptable." The monks of St. Martin, near Palermo, purchaſed, in 1744, five Arabic MSS. from the heirs of Don Martino la Farina, who, in the laſt century, carried ſeveral with him from Spain to Palermo. Theſe were alſo ſhewn to the embaſſador; and V. fixed on one of them to impoſe it on the world as a genuine Arabic collection of Sicilian deeds and records, which he was enabled to publiſh by the generoſity of the Government, concurring with the general wiſhes of all claſſes of the people, who are more intereſted than moſt nations

* Can that ſpecimen be purchaſed?

in

in the earliest part of their history. V. *after* the departure of the embassador, affirmed, that *he* had declared it to be an authentic and official correspondence between the Arabian governors in Sicily and their superiors in Africa, from the first landing of the Arabians in that island, A. D. 872; and the reports of the Emirs, or deputy-governors, in the different districts of Sicily, to the grand Emir at Palermo; and his report to the Muley at Kairwan, the antient capital of Cyrenaica, and the answers; and, lastly, the correspondence carried on by the Arabians with other princes of the age, popes, &c. This discovery excited the greatest attention. The archbishop Airoldi eagerly promoted the publication of the code, which does not really contain any thing about Sicily, the Emirs, the Muley, or any political subject. He loaded with favour the discoverer and explainer of it; who received still greater from the king. He was appointed abbot of St. Pancras with an annual revenue of 1200 ducats, and professor of Arabic with a suitable salary, beside a benefice worth 250 scudi a month, and presents from persons consulting him on Oriental Antiquities. He pretended to correspond with the embassador for a clearer explanation of the code, which, containing only 279 4to leaves, after some little time appeared to him not sufficiently lucrative. He pretended to discover a more complete copy at Fez; and the king was induced to order a sum of money to defray the expences of a voyage thither, which was suspended by the continual receipt of extracts and copies of papers from his correspondents, and even a new collection of state-papers relative to the Norman period of the history of Sicily. His translations were continued; and the archbishop, at the expence of 2000 ounces, printed the *Codice diplomatico de Sicilia sotto il Governo degli Arabi*, in 4 vols. 4to, containing occurrences from 827 to 1039. Two more volumes were ready to continue it to the very last year of the Arabic period. The MS. at St. Martin's abbey, treating really of Mahomet and not of Sicily, was artfully disguised and disfigured by V. and specimens of his character engraved, which excited admiration of the man who could decypher these new and controvertible species of Arabic character. The very paper on which they were written, though merely made of rags, became a subject of controversy. The five fac-similies of papal letters, inserted in part II. vol. I, p. 244—261, are absolute fictions, not traceable in the MS.; yet some foreign Literati affirmed they had been so happy as to decypher these five leaves, and found them all correspond with the translation. V. himself affirmed, that intense application had deprived him of one eye; and so excited the compassion of the late pope. In order to preserve such a treasure, he had gold-beaters' skin glued over every page; and he never returned the code to the abbey, but pretended he had been robbed of it, and contracted a violent fever from the fright: when the interrogatories of the criminal court, put to every person on his house being robbed, proved that, the day before the pretended robbery, he sent off a large chest. He spent ten years, between the first and last volume of his publication, in reading and examining all history and records relative to his forgery. The German Reviews puffed the work; extracts were made, and translations begun into Latin, English, and French; and the German translation, by Professor Hausleutner, at Stutgard, extended two of the original volumes into four. In Italy, textbooks of Sicilian history, and explanation of its antient geography, were taken from it; the charters and state-papers were copied into works of importance by the several Antiquaries; V.'s egregious and ridiculous errors were overlooked and borrowed;

borrowed; his Arabic was copied for the use of learners. Dr. Hager, born of Austrian parents at Milan, during his residence at Palermo, became convinced that the whole was a forgery. He committed his arguments to paper, and presented them to the King of Naples, who invited him from Vienna to take a second examination at Palermo; where he stayed from Dec. 1794 to Dec. 1796; and having got the MS. into his hands, and stripped off the goldbeaters' skin, detected the recent insertions, and found that the pretended code was no more than a *history of Mohamet and his family*; and that the fictitious coins were not struck, but cast. Of the counterfeit correspondence, said to have been carried off by robbers in disguise, when V. produced six leaves of the pretended supplements transmitted from Morocco, he found they were written on Genoese paper, such as is sold at Palermo. The *Norman code*, notwithstanding the improbability that the laws of Count *Rudiger* (Ruggiero) and Duke Robert, and the correspondence of the latter with the Egyptian Fatimites, should have got to Fez, was printed with royal magnificence, with the original Arabic, under the title of *Libro del Consiglio di Egitto*, in Arabic and Italian; a splendid folio, with engravings of coins and vignettes in the neatest manner, 1793. The 2d volume had reached only to the 38th sheet when it was suppressed by Government as a manifest fraud. These expensive publications prevented the publishing of the *Civil History of Sicily*, by Father *Salvator di Blazi*, intended in 12 vols. 4to; and three more of documents and records. Questions of politicks and government were pretended to be determined by these fictitious MSS. Appeals were made to them to establish new and abolish old privileges; so that the Sicilian parliament, 1794, proposed a decree, that the Norman code should not be adduced as legal authority till his Majesty by royal proclamation should have declared it genuine; which motion was overruled by Carelli, the secretary of state, whom V. named as his prime assistant in framing it. On Dr. H.'s detection of it, a committee of five was named to examine V. though they understood not a word of Arabic. The forger was driven to a *confession* of his falsifications, and his accomplices in Malta and Sicily, still abounding with inconsistencies, yet not pretending to deny that the whole was a fraud, of which *he* had been the *dupe*. M. Von Muir, at Nurenberg, was the last to be convinced; and even censured Dr. H. for pretending to greater penetration than persons of the first rank in Sicily, who had acknowledged their obligation to him for his detection. The king desired him not to print a circumstantial account, with the document of V.'s judicial examination; all which Government proposed to publish in due time; though it has never yet done. The ex-abbate V. was dismissed from all his offices, and committed prisoner to the castle for *fifteen* years.

SIR HERBERT CROFT'S LETTER,

(*Continued from p.* 104.)

MY fate has been rather curious. I wrote a book to serve Chatterton's fame and his surviving family, at a time that, as p. 190 records, so little was known or had been said of him; this book was then objected to, because at least 136 pages, out of 340, were devoted to that purpose: and, twenty years afterwards, I am thus accused; instead of being thanked, as their greatest and perhaps their first real friend.

Again—Mr. S. not content with trying to "filch from me my good name," in order to "enrich himself" (conduct, agreeable enough to what I have heard of Bristol pantisocracy), condescends to steal from me my humble prose, and to prove his poetical feelings for the family in almost the words of him, whom

whom he ſcurriouſly accuſes of breaking all their hearts by a robbery, under which they pined away from 1778 to 1799. Let Mr. S.'s language in the third paragraph of his letter be compared with the following paſſage, p. 147 of my book.

"His patrons do not boaſt of their generoſity to him. They (Catcott at leaſt) received no inconſiderable ſum for Rowley's poems; nor has the ſale of them turned out badly. In conſequence of the money got by poems which Chatterton certainly brought to light, which I firmly believe C. to have written, his mother acknowledges to have received the immenſe ſum of five guineas, by the hands of Mr. Catcott; and Mr. Barrett, without any fee or reward, cured the widowed finger of the ſiſter."

This, certainly, is not one of the "LITTLE meanneſſes" which poor C. ſays (letter II. p. 194) diſgrace Mr. S's city. If Mr. S. chooſe, thus, to make uſe of my ideas and my words, in his edition, I fear he will not be allowed the credit of much more originality as an editor, than as a friend.

Deduct from Mr. S.'s famous paper all my own praiſe of C. and lamentations over his family, with all the unwarrantable abuſe of me; and what remains, but that Mr. S. wiſhes to degrade one at leaſt of the firſt and greateſt friends of C.'s family, and *pantiſocratically* thruſts himſelf into this place? In one reſpect, indeed, my book has finiſhed with doing me a ſervice; as it did formerly. After experiencing the pleaſure and honour of owing to it Samuel Johnſon's acquaintance and friendſhip (as I ſay, when I inſcribe the fifth edition to his memory, p. 340); I am, now, indebted to the ſame work, for the enmity of Robert Southey: and I do aſſure this laſt great man, that, with my ſentiments both public and private, I count ſuch enmity, for ſomething, as well as ſuch friendſhip. Even poor Mrs. N. may live to be of the ſame opinion with me, on his head; for ſhe, who wrote me the letter which I printed, did not need any one's aſſiſtance to apply to me in 1796. Thoſe two epiſtles, with which I was avowedly honoured on account of "the reſpectability of my connexions in life" (ſee the firſt,) are as much *threatening letters* as if they had begun with "put ten pounds *more* under a ſtone, or"—as much as any that were ever indited by the moſt ſkilfull *coloniſt* of Botany Bay, who may now be ſtudying there, Mr. S.'s eclogues, compoſed for that claſſical meridian: and if I had not, in my letter of September 1796, called them *threatening*, I ſhould never, perhaps, have heard of Mr. S.'s *gentlemanly* letter to the Monthly Magazine—and if it were *not* Mr. S. who impoſed upon the poor woman, and perſuaded her to copy his lucubrations, written in his leiſure from inventing Botany Bay eclogues, I ſhould be glad to know *who did*, that I may have the honour of complimenting him upon his talents for ſuch kind of compoſitions and for ſuch ſort of morality. If I liked egotiſm, I would point out the very paragraph, in the newſpapers of September 1795, copied as uſual into magazines, &c. which ſuggeſted to Mr. S. or to poor Mrs. N.'s adviſer, in 1796, after ſome natural heſitation even in ſuch minds on ſuch a ſtep, the probability of forcing ſomething from me; and ſomething, perhaps, even worth *dividing*. Mr. S. ſhows, by his paper, what reſpect his poetical turn permits him to pay to veracity; but even he will not venture to ſay that my ſimple correſpondent, of 1778, was ſo improved as to write ſuch *elegant* letters, and ſo diſimproved (we want a word of this kind) as to write ſuch *ſilly* letters, in 1796. Poor woman! Her ſimplicity was no match for our Epic Poet. Immediately after ſaying, for her, that "my purpoſe was ſerved" he adds, "*luckily* Mrs. N. preſerved my letters." But by what *luck* did it happen, that Mr. S. in his abuſe of me, only printed a few

a few blind extracts from those letters? It is lucky for me that Mrs. N. preserved my letters; and that I have copies in England, if Mr. S. should destroy them: and in addition to the demand, which I have already made, that Mr. S. print his unjust attack on me, along with these remarks, in his edition of C. (should he ever venture one), I here *insist* that he print at the same time (and his own language can tell him what he will be branded for if he refuse) the *whole* of my letters to Mrs. N. or her mother. My memory is pretty good, and I will venture to promise that the public will, then, see why Mr. S. did not do this in the first instance, and will dispose, accordingly, of their "general indignation," however they may or may not permit Mr. S. in his editorial capacity, to dictate to their "general liberality." As to Mrs. N— I readily forgive her, even if it were something more than bad memory: for is she not the sister of Chatterton? and are there not bad advisers, every where? and must not those be *sturdy moralists*, as Johnson said about Scotland, who prefer poverty to truth? Her daughter needs still less forgiveness; and I certainly will serve the niece of C. if I ever have it in my power.

8, 9. Of these two heads of Bristol liberality of mind, published and industriously distributed while I was absent, and when the subscription-money, it was hoped, would be paid before the accusations would even reach me (if Mr. S. will say he did not know I was abroad; that he had not read even the REVIEWS of my *Letter from Germany to the Princess Royal on the English and German Languages*; whom will he get to believe him?) —of these two heads I will only say that *I am* a clergyman, and that I forgive Mr. S. even this: which is more than C. would do, for his seeking to procure subscribers to his works *by such means*—for giving him the author of a six weeks epic for his editor—and for meaning to prefix to his works Dr. Gregory's "*meagre*" life of him. (P. of Literature, dial. 1, l. 151, note.) Nay more—Mr. S. seems to have in him some seeds of a poet (unfortunately for me, I can prove the gentleman's propensity to fiction); and I shall quote his *Joan of Arc* in my *English Dictionary*, if I ever see him *still further* clear a future edition of its *republican, revolutionary,* RIDICULOUS, and REVOLTING passages: but I cannot discover his modesty, in calling it an *Epic Poem*; and when I read, vol. II. p. 226, and shuddered at reading—"whom the laws cannot reach, the dagger should"—I little thought that, without having overstepped any law real or ideal, except perhaps going beyond what many others would have done, both in actual recompence and intentional services (as I have been thought to use too warm language of C.), I was doomed to prove that it is possible to *speak daggers*, as the poet says, no less than to use them. But I forgive him; and I have done with him: and I do not quite despair of him, if a young man: for I hope he will grow wiser, as he grows older. In what I have said here, he has moved me from my usual moderation; and a dull, cold dictionary-maker might object to my parenthetical style, &c. &c. but I should scorn myself, if, under such a charge, I could fix my mind on any thing, except the baseness of the accusation and my own innocence.

Since my pen is in my hand, and I like not *writing* egotism as much as many, after all, like *reading* it; I will notice, here, what will be thought of consequence by all who remember what Dryden says (in his dedication of Juvenal, I think), about Jack Ketch, his wife, and his servant, and who have no ambition to "die *sweetly*" by the hands of a Southey.

I will deprive such another person as Mr. S. if he be not yet come to either a timely or an untimely end,

of the fun of ſeeing a little dictionary-maker baited by a great Epic Poet; whom perhaps, too, he encouraged to the ſport. The wretch I mean may poſſibly know himſelf in the note without a name on v. 123, of the ſecond dialogue of *the Purſuits of Literature*, written in 1796—ſee ed. 8. This man has before attempted Mr. S.'s dirty work; but without a name, becauſe no one was then forced to come forward with a name, or loſe the fame, or the emolument, or both, of being *an editor*. His attack upon me was to prove, by reprinting a ſhort letter of Johnſon's to you, ſoon after his death, in your Magazine *, Mr. Nichols, and confronting it with my P. S. to my *life of Young*, that Johnſon wrote, or at leaſt corrected, the life for me, and that I told a deliberate lie in the P. S. though I printed it before Johnſon's death. This aroſe, I conclude, from envy, on account of the flattering words with which Johnſon was pleaſed to preface my life: for I can truly ſay, of this man, as of his hireling, friend, or imitator, Mr. S. that I know not how, otherwiſe, to account for ſuch malignity; ſince I am ſure I never injured him, and I am almoſt confident that I never did him a kindneſs, or promiſed (as I am accuſed by the friends of Chatterton's family, Sept. 1796) to "try by every means in my power to ſerve him."

You, Mr. Nichols, luckily for me (but, more ſo, in many reſpects, for literature), are ſtill living; and you *know* that Johnſon did not make a *ſingle* alteration, or correction, nor even correct the preſs; and that all he did was to ſtrike out ſome paſſages becauſe my life was longer, in proportion to Young's works, than the other lives. You *know* that all which my P. S. ſays is ſolemnly true, and that this wretch's charge was founded on a fallacy; as if I, in ſaying to Johnſon in my P. S. "you ſtruck out *one* paſſage," had aſſerted that "he ſtruck out *but* one," when his letter ſays "he had ſtruck out ſeveral" (or ſome ſuch phraſe) "to make it ſhorter, and that he wiſhed to ſee it ſtill ſhorter."

It *had* its effect, however, on a mind of a different make; for the liberal Dr. Anderſon, in his life of Young, vol. X. of the Poets of Great Britain, p. iii. ſays,—"For the life of Young the world is obliged to Mr. H. C. the Engliſh lexicographer, formerly a barriſter, now a clergyman.—Mr. C.'s narrative was *ſubmitted to the reviſion* of our great poetical biographer," &c. —I certainly ſhould have been glad, if Johnſon HAD *reviſed* it, but you know Mr. N. that he did not †; and I know, that, when I aſked him to correct the preſs; his anſwer was—"No, ſir; you ſhall do it all, yourſelf. If I touch it, the dogs will ſay I wrote it for you ‡."

But

* Dr. Johnſon's letter (vol. LVI. p. 10,) ſpeaks for itſelf. "What is croſſed with red," he ſays, "is expunged by me." If any one wiſhes to ſee what the Doctor *did* expunge, he may find the whole (three paragraphs) in vol. LI. p. 319. EDIT.

† The only alterations made by Dr. Johnſon were the expunctions above alluded to. EDIT.

‡ Dr. A. will permit me to correct an *error*, into which he has fallen, in his life of Johnſon, Britiſh Poets, vol. II. p. 815. "To his liſt of technical and provincial words, nine thouſand have been added by Mr. H. C. in his *Dictionary of the Engliſh Language*; the publication of which is delayed, for want of ſuitable encouragement." The title page of this volume is dated 1795. In May 1792, my propoſals for publiſhing "*Croft's Johnſon's Dictionary*" in the May following, declared me able to enlarge it with more "than twenty thouſand words," not *technical* or *provincial*, but "illuſtrated by examples from the books quoted by Dr. Johnſon, and from others of the beſt "authority in our own and former times."

It had been well worthy of ſuch a mind as Mr. S.'s to accuſe me of having received ſubſcriptions enough, on my own account, to print my *Dictionary*; becauſe the Archbiſhop

But this was not all. The ſame wretch made, or reported to Boſwell, a *bon mot* of my unhappy life of Young; that "it had all the contorſions of the ſybil" (I think) "without the inſpiration," but ſtolen (I know) from Junius's "melancholy madneſs of poetry, without the inſpiration:" and he perſuaded Boſwell (who told me, afterwards, he was aſhamed of being *led* into that, and ſome language he had uſed) to inſert his abuſe of *me*, as part of *the life of Johnſon*. Nor was this all. Still, *labitur*; but not *labetur*, which this will prevent, or my ſpeaking out ſhall. He, then, I have reaſon to believe, was the wiſe friend, who cauſed the ſilly author of an inſignificant book, which I will not diſtinguiſh by naming it, to quote his own abuſe of me in Boſwell's book *as the higheſt flight of eloquence in the Engliſh language*. Mr. S. beſt knows whether this man have made a handle of him againſt me, as Mr. S. has made one of poor Mrs. N.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Mr. URBAN, *Briſtol, March* 20.

AS the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft has replied in your Magazine (p. 99) to my ſtatement of his conduct towards the family of Chatterton, I truſt you will inſert the few remarks which his letter requires.

My ſtatement, it appears, was inaccurate, in ſuppoſing him to have been in orders in 1778. In no other part does it require correction: Sir Herbert does not deny that *he promiſed to return the letters in an hour when he borrowed them*; nor that *he publiſhed them, without the knowledge of the family, for his own emolument*. How far the publication, intituled, "Love and Madneſs," was indebted to theſe letters for its value, its popularity, and its ſale, the publick can judge. Sir Herbert does not deny his promiſes to the family of *after-aſſiſtance*; nor that, when Mrs. Newton applied for it, *he required a certificate of her character from the clergyman of the pariſh*.

To the perſonalities contained in Sir Herbert's letter, I make no reply: theſe things do not concern the publick. Sir Herbert may ſtill *date his letters from Denmark*, and complain of my attacking him during a North-eaſt wind; it is not my buſineſs to correct theſe miſſtatements. But, as he has endeavoured to injure the propoſed publication, by declaiming againſt the principles, real and imputed, of the editor, I will not let paſs the opportunity of requeſting, that party prejudices may not impede a work deſigned to benefit the family of Chatterton. *The ſiſter of Chatterton ſupports herſelf by teaching children to read; ſhe is advancing in years; and her ſight begins to fail*. Should the ſubſcription for his Works be extenſive, it will render her old age comfortable, and provide for her child.

Sir Herbert intimates, that my object is to profit by the ſubſcription. The liſt of ſubſcribers ſhall be publiſhed, and the accounts.

ROBERT SOUTHEY.

Mr URBAN, *March* 10.

IT is unqueſtionably as much the duty of criticiſm to detect erroneous poſitions, as to illuſtrate and confirm thoſe that are juſt. But then this muſt be attempted by fair quotation and ſound argument, not by fraudulent references and unſupported aſſertions.

This remark was ſuggeſted by ſome

ſhop of Canterbury, the Biſhop of Saliſbury, Lord Moira, and three or four others, out of the eighteen or twenty ſubſcribers I had, refuſed to take back their money.

I hope, now, *ſhortly* to return home; and to prove that my time has not been thrown away in the North of Europe, by giving my Dictionary to my country, either publiſhed in numbers or by means of engagements with bookſellers.

What I diſdain to ſay, in anſwer to Mr. S.'s attack for my refuſing to *put more money under a ſtone* for Mrs. N. I will ſay to the public—that I would before now, have laid my country *under this obligation* (I know what I ſay—a lexicographer does good, if no more than an index-maker), had the baronet's title of my antient family brought along with it *any part* of the fortune of my anceſtors.

curious

curious instances of critical fineſſe which occur in the Monthly Review for February laſt, p. 124, in a critique on a pamphlet, intituled, "A Propoſal for reſtoring the antient Conſtitution of the Mint, ſo far as relates to the Expence of Coinage, &c. &c. By the Rev. Rogers Ruding, Vicar of Maldon, in Surrey."

The Reviewer begins by ſaying, that, "in the preſent ſtate of Great Britain, when commerce flows through ſo many channels, and is ſo well underſtood, *coin will not purchaſe more than its own intrinſic value in bullion* (ſilver in ſmall quantities, for the convenience of change, excepted)."

From this paſſage, perſons unacquainted with the ſubject would naturally conclude that coin in general will purchaſe its own intrinſic value in bullion, but will not purchaſe more. This, however, is ſo far from being true with reſpect to ſilver coin, which, I preſume, from the parentheſis, is the coin intended, that an ounce of ſilver coin has not for many years been ſufficient for the purchaſe of an ounce of ſilver bullion by one, two, and ſometimes three-pence the ounce*. And for this reaſon; ſilver is coined according to the Mint-price of 5s. 2d. *per* ounce, at which rate it muſt be current, be the price of bullion what it may; and the merchant is reſtrained by ſevere penalties from reducing it into bullion again.

This difference in the value of coin and bullion being the ſole arguments on which Mr. R. reſts his arguments for diminiſhing the weight of the ſilver coin, the Reviewer, for ſome reaſon, which he has not thought fit to avow, has prepared the minds of his readers, by giving them a falſe idea upon the ſubject.

He then proceeds, in order to invalidate Mr. R.'s ſtatement of the loſs which has accrued to the nation from the preſent conſtitution of the Mint, to ſay, that "the poſitive loſs to the revenue is the expence of coinage." But does he ſuppoſe that the perſons, who ſent above 57 millions of gold to the mint during a period of 36½ years, were actuated ſolely by a regard for the accommodation of the publick, without any view to their own private emolument? Or will he ſay, that the profit which accrued to them would not have been gained by the State, had Government ſupplied the Mint with bullion?

His argument reſpecting the effect which the diminution of the coin would have upon the national creditors is not applicable to the caſe before him. Mr. R.'s propoſal is to reduce the ſilver coin only (which bears a very ſmall proportion to the value of the money in circulation); nor can his arguments, by fair inference, be extended to any other metal, as he ſtates his reaſon for the reduction to be founded on the ſuperior value of bullion to coined ſilver; a reaſon which has no exiſtence with regard to the gold or copper money of this kingdom.

The Reviewer then proceeds:—"With reſpect to a new ſilver coinage, Mr. R. propoſes, that the ſhillings ſhall be reduced to 90 grains inſtead of 92¼. He argues, that, as foreigners have without ſcruple received ſixpences at little more than one-third, and ſhillings at about two-thirds, of their proper ſtandard weight, we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that they will not think themſelves grievouſly injured, when they receive for their commodities money which wants not more than five *per cent.* of the preſent ſtandard weight."

Plain men, who are accuſtomed to read ſtraight forward, will undoubtedly conceive that this extract immediately follows, in Mr. R.'s pamphlet, the propoſal for diminiſhing the ſilver coin; and, without giving themſelves the trouble to calculate, may take it for granted, that a reduction of 2¼ grains from each ſhilling is at the rate of five *per cent.* But how will theſe plain men admire the art of criticiſm, and the honeſt ingenuity of the critick, when they are told, that *the extract occurs at page 16*, and the propoſal at page 32*! and that Mr. R. ſtates the reduction to be ſomething more than 2½ *per cent.* at the preſent Mint-price of ſilver; and that, at p. 34. the Re-

* Except in one inſtance, which the Reviewer may, perhaps feelingly, recollect to have been about the time when the working of the Mint was ſtopped.

* The extract, in its proper place, is intended as an anſwer to an argument made uſe of by the author of "Thoughts on a new Coinage of Silver;" and the idea of the intended coinage being 5 *per cent.* under the preſent ſtandard belongs excluſively to that gentleman, who has adopted that proportion without any authority to warrant the ſuppoſition.

viewer might have diſcovered the author's reaſon for propoſing this reduction, which is, that every increaſe in the value of ſilver bullion beyond the Mint-price of 5s. 2d. *per* ounce gives a conſiderable profit on melting down the coin!

With this inſtance of irregular quotation I ſhall take my leave of the Reviewer, only ſuggeſting to him the propriety of conſidering how far ſuch a critical manœuvre agrees with the original deſign and profeſſions of his Review; which, if he is a young man, he has probably never ſeen, but which he may find in the advertiſement prefixed to the firſt volume. The authors, at that time, declare it to be their intention, that the work "ſhould, in virtue of its candour, and juſtneſs of its diſtinctions, obtain authority enough for its repreſentations to be ſerviceable to ſuch as would chooſe to have ſome idea of a book before they lay out their money or their time upon it."

If the Reviewer ſhould have any curioſity to know who is the writer of this letter, you are at liberty to exchange my name for his. X. Y. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Walton, March* 13.

IF you publiſh the following receipt in your widely-circulating Magazine, it may do much good, as it has been proved by experience in my own family for the two laſt months: particularly at this period, when barm cannot be obtained for money, owing to the advanced price of barley, ſo little being brewed into ale; and becauſe this ſubſtitute is preferable to yeaſt from ale with flour in its preſent unſound ſtate; nay, ſo much ſuperior, that, if both were at hand, this preparation would be preferred, as making ſuperior bread. J. HOLT.

To make bread without yeaſt, as in Hungary, from Dr. Townſon's Travels.

"Boil two good handfuls of hops in four quarts of water; pour this upon as much wheaten bran as can be well moiſtened by it; to this add five pounds of leaven; work this maſs together, to unite the different parts, whilſt warm; after which, let it remain twenty-four hours in ſome warm place; after which, divide it into pieces about the ſize of an orange, which muſt be dried on a board expoſed to the air, but not to the ſun, after which they will keep for many months. When the ferment is uſed, break the balls into fragments, one handful to each loaf, diſſolved in eight quarts of water, which muſt be poured through a ſieve into one end of the bread trough, and three more quarts of water poured through the ſieve after it. This liquor to be mixed with about one-ſixth part of the flour intended for uſe, then ſtrewed over with flour, and covered up warm till the ſurface begins to crack. Then 15 quarts of warm water, in which ſix handfuls of ſalt have been diſſolved, are poured through the ſieve upon it, and the neceſſary quantity of flour added, and kneaded with the leaven; after which, it is covered up warm, and left about an hour, and then formed into loaves, which ſhould be kept in a warm room half an hour before put into the oven, which ſhould remain there two or three hours, according to their ſize."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 14.

THE following epitaph is deſerving, on account of its ſimplicity, energy, and ſcrupulous truth, of the wide circulation which your long-eſtabliſhed Miſcellany can give.

In the church of Wootton, in Kent, on a mural tablet of white marble, executed by Bacon.

"Near this place lies interred the body of John Bridges, eſq. who died April 22, 1780, æt. 69.

"Alſo the body of Edward Bridges, eſq. who died Nov. 19, 1780, æt. 68.

"Theſe two brothers, after having received a liberal education *, choſe a life of retirement †, which they paſſed together, being united not only by a ſtrong affection, but by an uncommon benevolence of heart, which mutually inclined them daily to promote the happineſs of all around them. The unfeigned ſorrow which the inhabitants of this village, and an extenſive neighbourhood, diſcovered at their death, ſpeaks at once to the heart their uncommon virtues, and renders the pomp of epitaph vain and uſeleſs.

"John Bridges died a bachelor.

"Edward Bridges married Jemima, daughter and co-heir of William Egerton, LL. D; and has left her, with three ſons and five daughters, to lament his loſs, and revere his beloved memory."

Arms. 1ſt and 4th, *Bridges*, Arg. on a croſs Sable, a leopard's face Or; a mullet for difference; 2d and 3d, *Gibbon*, Sable, a lion ramp gard. Or,

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* They were of Bene't college, Cambridge; of which Edward was a ſhort time Fellow, and took the degree of M. A. 1735. See Maſters's Hiſtory of Bene't College in the liſt of members, p. 9.

† They loſt their father in their infancy. He owned the eſtate at Wootton, and was a barriſter of Gray's-inn; of which he was admitted May 6, 1699. He died in July, 1712, æt. 32.

3 eſcal-

3 escallops Arg.—On a scutcheon of pretence: *Egerton*, Arg. a lion ramp. Gu. between 3 pheons heads Sable.—Creſt. A Saracen's head in profile, &c.

The characters of theſe two moſt eſtimable men were ſo extraordinary, and ſo worthy of imitation as country-gentlemen, that it is to be lamented they have not hitherto found a pen to delineate their portraits more at length than would have been proper for an epitaph. Yet it would require the inimitable touches, and lively diſcrimination, of Fielding, and the elevated ſentiments of Richardſon, to *do them juſtice*. E. S.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 15.

YOUR correſpondent from the Temple, who ſigns Conſil. ad Legem, p. 39, obſerves very truly, that "the advice of counſel without a fee is never to be depended on." How the ſending a fee will give Clericus better reaſon to rely on the opinion which this learned gentleman has "attempted to give him," I do not know. I would adviſe Clericus not to ſend the fee. Without aſking for any (which I am not entitled to receive), I believe I ſhall, with your leave, give him a much clearer and more deciſive opinion.

Lord Mansfield, and the whole Court of Kings Bench, held clearly, in the caſe of Flower againſt Darby, Eaſter, 26 Geo. III., that, when a leaſe is determinable at a particular period, no notice to quit is neceſſary, becauſe both parties are equally apprized of the determination of the term.

But that, where a tenant holds from year to year *, if either party change his mind, he ſhould give the other half a year's notice before the expiration of the year which has began to run; and that a notice to quit in the middle of the year is not binding, as it is contrary to the agreement.

Aſhurſt and Buller added, that there was no diſtinction in reaſon between houſes and land.

The latter obſerved, that the notice muſt be half a year's notice, not 6 months, by which I underſtand, that a notice to quit at Michaelmas muſt be given before Lady-day, and that a notice given on March 26, to quit Sept. 29, is not half a year's notice, though it is ſix months.

It has been often held ſince, that this is the law, and that the ſix months notice muſt expire at the end of the year. A READER OF BOOKS.

* What uſed to be called a tenant at will is now underſtood to be a tenant from year to year; that is, if I lett a houſe or land at ſo much a year, the tenant holds it for a year, though he is to pay quarterly.

Mr. URBAN, *Yarm, March* 12.

HAVING been employed for ſome time in collecting and arranging materials for a topographical hiſtory of Cleveland; and being deſirous to render the work as perfect and correct as the nature of ſuch publications will admit; I have taken the liberty, thro' the medium of your valuable Miſcellany, to ſolicit a candid and friendly communication from ſuch perſons as may poſſeſs any information applicable to the ſubject, whether on Topography, Antiquities, or Deſcription.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their correſpondence, are requeſted to direct their communications to "The Rev. J. Graves, Yarm, Yorkſhire." Proper acknowledgements will be made; and the names of thoſe gentlemen who contribute information will be mentioned, if not particularly requeſted to the contrary.

As it is intended to give brief biographical notices of perſons either remarkable for eccentricity of character, or diſtinguiſhed for their literary abilities, &c. it will be conſidered an obligation, if any of your ingenious correſpondents can furniſh, through the channel of your Repoſitory, any unpubliſhed anecdotes of the immortal Capt. Cook, or of the very learned Brian Walton*, author of the Polyglott Bible, who, it is ſaid, was a native of Cleveland, though not known of what particular pariſh within the diſtrict.

Anecdotes of any other perſons (natives of Cleveland), who may be thought worthy of notice, as well as ſuch hints and remarks on any particular ſubject as may tend to render the work perfect and complete, will be thankfully received, and gratefully acknowledged.

This topographical account is intended to comprehend the deanry of Cleveland, containing the wapentakes of Allertonſhire, Langbergh, and Whitby Strand. J. GRAVES.

* See vol. XLIV. p. 219; vol. L. p. 461. EDIT.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 24.

I AM glad to record one ſtep towards my plan of erecting naval memorials in different parts of the metropolis. Stratford-place has been decorated by a Corinthian pillar and pedeſtal, upwards of 20 feet in height, ſupporting a ſtatue of his Majeſty, with trophies, &c. and the following inſcriptions. J. P. MALCOLM.

On the front ſquare.

"Sacred to Britiſh glory and the heroes of its empire:
who, aided by the Almighty,
have carried their victorious arms
throughout every region
of the earth;
liberating mankind
from the Atheiſtical principles,
unjuſt uſurpations,
and tyrannical ſubjugation,
of rapacious France;
reſtoring due ſubordination, felicity, and civilization, throughout
Europe."

On the right-hand ſquare.

"In this memorable year,
on the 4th of May, 1799,
Seringapatam was taken by ſtorm,
and the perfidious Tippoo Saib
ſlain in his capital,
by the Engliſh forces under Gen. Harris;
the territory of Myſore,
and port of Mangalore,
annexed to the Eaſtern dominions
of Great Britain;
and quiet and ſecurity reſtored
to that quarter of the
Globe."

On the left-hand ſquare.

"In memory of
the atchievements of Admirals
Lords Hawke, Rodney, Howe, Hood,
Bridport, St. Vincent, Nelſon, Duncan,
Sir John Borlaſe Warren,
Sir Sidney Smith, and Mitchell,
who, in different actions with the
Spaniſh, French, and Dutch,
took the Admirals of each nation;
captured, ſunk, and deſtroyed,
above one thouſand of their ſhips;
annihilating their fleets and commerce,
and aſcertained and maintained,
under the Divine Providence,
the empire of Great Britain over the
Globe."

On the back ſquare.

"Stet columna,
in ſecula ſtet,
magis floreant res Britannicæ;
ſic ſperat, precat
Edw. Aug. Stratford,
Comes de Aldborough, de Ormond Super,
Vicecomes Amiens,
Baro de Baltinglaſs, &c. &c. &c.
Qui,
regnante Georgio Tertio,
ſub auſpiciis Dei Omnipotentis,
annoque Salutis 1799,
poſuit."

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

YOUR candid correſpondent, vol. LXIX. pp. 450, 1, may be aſſured, that the writer of the letter on the Seapincuſhion, in p. 368, is not the ſame who has for many years occaſionally aſſumed his ſignature; and who well knows the worth of "good Palæmon," which is elegantly diſplayed in the "Britiſh Critic," V. 238. The etymologiſt in p. 949, with the ſame ſignature, is alſo not your *old* correſpondent *Scrutator*.

In p. 903, the late Lord Abingdon is repreſented as having been educated at Geneva. This may be partly true; but he was moſt undoubtedly a member of Magdalen college, Oxford, where he was the pupil of Chriſtopher Robinſon, D. D.; whoſe ſon, of both his names, is the editor of the very uſeful "Reports of Caſes determined in the High Court of Admiralty," now in a courſe of publication, and an advocate in Doctors Commons

The perſon, of whom ſome anecdotes are given in pp. 1171, 2, is deſcribed by Mr. Boſwell, in his "Life of Dr. Johnſon," I. 165, 8vo edit. as "Mr. Stewart, ſon of Mr. George Stewart, bookſeller, at Edinburgh," and one of the ſix amanuenſes employed by the Doctor.

The "Strictures" on the Confeſſional, noticed in p. 1187, col. 2, may, perhaps, be the publication regiſtered in your vol. XLV. p. 192, col. 2. SCRUTATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

SEEING your correſpondent Nicot's account of Tobacco (LXIX. p. 1045), I have to inform you, that I was, from infancy to the age of 40 years, afflicted with very bad periodical aſthmatic fits; and then, by advice, began to ſmoke tobacco: ſince which time, being now above 20 years, I have had ſcarcely any fit. The treatiſe Nicot mentions was written by one Adam Clarke, and printed for G. Whitfield, City-road, 1797.

Now, in return for this intelligence, I wiſh you, or he, or any other of your learned readers, would be ſo kind as to anſwer the two following queries:

What is the true deſcription of an Abbé in the Romiſh church?—What is the true reaſon of the Popes of Rome wearing always a triple crown? CLERICUS.

*** A. B. aſks, whether the Barbados penny of 1788, and the penny and half-penny of 1792, are current there now as coins, or whether they were ſtruck as trial-pieces, or as tokens? and whether the Bermuda copper piece of 1793 was ſtruck for currency, as a trial-piece, or for a token?

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 17.

THE broche, p. 121, is an humble imitation of that engraved and deſcribed by Mr. Pennant (Tour in Scotland, 1772, II. 14) as of the time of Elizabeth, and in the poſſeſſion of the late Dr. Lort. Being of Scottiſh manufacture and property as well as that worn by Robert Bruce, king of Scotland, there deſcribed, it is fair to preſume that yours was worn by ſome of the Scottiſh chieftains, or nobility, who eſpouſed the cauſe of their unfortunate monarch at the battle of Naſeby, wherein out of the 600 ſlain 150 were officers.

Your correſpondent W. W. p. 132, has properly reprobated the obtaining the degree of doctor of divinity on ſuch eaſy terms. Does not his obſervation apply to many doctors of *phyſick*, who are dubbed in the ſame mode, and carry their bluſhing honours in their *pockets* till opportunity ſerves to blazon them abroad? I have ſeen an excellent caricature, by the Scotch Hogarth, of Dr. Chalmers, repreſented as a ſkeleton, in a gown and hair full-dreſſed, holding a ſcythe, and ſaying, "Degrees, male and female, in medicine and midwifery, ſold here for ready money."

Ralph Bridges, p. 135, was probably the brother of John, the Hiſtorian of Northamptonſhire; (of whom ſee Anecdotes of William Bowyer, p. 145, 505.) M. A. of Trinity college, Oxford, 1702; B. and D. D. 1724. *William Harding* proceeded M. A. in the ſame college, 1693.

P. 174. Was not Mr. King's houſe in *Harrington*-ſtreet? Q.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 18.

IN anſwer to the enquiry, p. 160, Gen. Monk was created, in 1660, Duke of Albemarle, Earl of Torrington, and Baron Monk, of Polkridge Beauchamp and Teyes, being deſcended from Arthur Plantagenet Viſcount Liſle, natural ſon to Edward IV. He married, Sept. 22, 1652, when lieutenant-general under Cromwell, at St. George's church, Southwark, his *ſempſtreſs*, Anne, daughter of John Clarges, *farrier, in the Savoy*, and *wife* or *widow* of Thomas Ratford, perfumer, "at the Three Spaniſh Gypſies, in the New Exchange." He died Jan. 3, 1669, aged 70; and his widow, as is believed, Dec. 25, 1676. He had a ſon, Chriſtopher, born 1653, who ſurvived him, and died in Jamaica, of which he was governor, 1687 or 1688, having married Lady Elizabeth Cavendiſh, eldeſt daughter and co heireſs of Henry Duke of Newcaſtle, by whom he had no iſſue, in conſequence of which all his titles became extinct; and ſhe married to her ſecond huſband, Ralph Duke of Montagu. His ſecond ſon died in his infancy about 1657. What poſſeſſions Monk had in Lancaſhire, I know not; but the dutcheſs, who died at Newcaſtle houſe, Clerkenwell, Aug. 28, 1734, aged 96 (IV. 452), is ſaid to have left to the then Duke of Montagu, ſon of her huſband by his firſt wife, 2000l. a year. In 1700, the manor of Sutton in Yorkſhire, and other parcels of ground at Newton, Eaton bridge, and Shipton, were in the poſſeſſion of Sir Walter Clarges, bart. grandſon to John abovementioned, as "deviſee under the will of Chriſtopher Duke of Albemarle. Her ſecond huſband joined with her againſt the Earl of Bath, Mr. Grenville, and Sir Walter Clarges; but loſt their cauſe. Of Gen. Monk's wife, ſee Biog. Brit. V. p 3139 [O].

P. 91, a. l. 11, for Engliſh, r. original.

P. 93. Qu. Did Lord Andover leave any iſſue?

P. 159, b. l. 1, r. Daubeny.

P. 175, a. l. penult. dele "Lord W. Hamilton," and inſert "The Marquis of Lorn, Baron Hamilton of Hameldon."

In the account of Mr. Jones of Nayland, p. 183, his Doctrine of the Trinity is mentioned twice, and there is no mention of his Letter to three converted Jews, 1799; his new Preface to the Life of Bp. Horne; or of "The Scholar armed againſt the Errors of the Times," 2 vols. 1795, of which he is underſtood to have been the compiler; and an eſſay of his is the firſt in vol. II. "On the Nature and Conſtitution of the Church of Chriſt;" his new Preface to the ſecond edition of Memoirs of Bp. Horne, with Remarks on a Life of him inſerted in the new Biographical Dictionary, dated July 30, 1799, to maintain his favourite analogy of the Holy Trinity againſt the writer of that Life. E. E.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 19.

I WISH to receive ſome information about Mr. James Johnſtoune, who was ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland, a relation of Bp. Burnet's, who recommended him as ſecretary to Mr. Sidney, envoy to the Prince of Orange, 1679, as "an active man, who could both run about, and write over long and full accounts of all matters, and had been formed by the biſhop, who knew him to be both faithful and diligent, and very fit for the employment he was truſted with." Hiſtory of his own Time, I. 764. He deſcribes him as faithful and diligent; and a manuſcript note in this Hiſtory, by the late Mr. William Bowyer, in my poſſeſſion, adds, "he was indeed hot and eager, too ſoon poſſeſſed with jealouſy, and too vehement in all he propoſed, but he proved very fit for," &c. He came over with Sidney, 1688, and "brought a full ſcheme of advices, and heads of a declaration." (Ib. p. 766). He was ſent envoy to the Elector of Brandenburg, and re-called home, 1692, and made ſecretary of ſtate for Scotland. (II. p. 87). He received the firſt notice of the deſigns of the French on England that year. (p. 93).

In

In 1695, the parliament voted, that, in the maſſacre of Glencoe, the ſecretary of ſtate's letters puſhed it on beyond the king's orders; and carried, by a great majority, an addreſs to the king to proceed according to law againſt him and others concerned in it. (p. 157). Both the ſecretaries of ſtate and the Marquis of Tweedale were turned out; and there the matter ended. (p. 162). The Marquis was, 1704, named by Queen Anne commiſſioner for ſettling the ſucceſſion in Scotland. Mr. J. was made lord regiſter, and ſent down to promote the deſign (p. 396); and he was charged by his enemies with double-dealing; but Bp. Burnet ſays, he could never ſee a colour of truth in theſe reports. (p. 400). He married Catharine, youngeſt daughter of John, 2d Baron Poulett. PHIL. HISTOR.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 7.

I WAS much pleaſed to find the definition of *jury-maſt*, vol. LXIX. p. 1134, ſo juſtly ridiculed as it is by Q. p. 119; nor can I conceive one more ſatisfactory than that already given under the ſignature Scrutator. NORFOLCIENSIS.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 13.

IN a letter, dated New York, Nov. 23, 1798, I obſerved the following lines:

"Sir John Temple died ſuddenly the 19th inſt. aged 67. The title devolves on Granville, who married Mrs. Ruſſel; and the conſulſhip, for the preſent, on Mr. Palmer, who married Miſs Temple."

I referred to your Magazine, but without finding any mention of ſuch obit; and ſhall thank you to inform me who Sir John was, &c. if you can. T. P. T.

Mr. URBAN, *Wells, Norfolk, March* 14.

UNDER the ſignature I. H. in vol. LXVIII. p. 188, I endeavoured to induce your ingenious correſpondent B. I. B. p. 103 of the ſame volume, to communicate his valuable diſcovery reſpecting tranſparent paintings on glaſs by a preparation of reſin. My wiſhes on that head remaining ſtill ungratified, urge me to a repetition of my requeſt; a compliance with which, through the channel of your Repoſitory, or by letter, will greatly oblige,

Yours, &c. JOHN HILL.

Mr. URBAN, *Dorcheſter, March* 15.

THAT the velocity of a falling body ſhould be directly as the times, or as the ſquare root of the ſpaces it deſcribes, is a difficulty which has perplexed me much; for, if the body falls one ſpace in the firſt inſtant, and three in the ſecond, I cannot conceive how theſe three ſpaces are deſcribed, but in conſequence of the velocity being three times as great as in the firſt inſtant. In the application of this to mechanicks and hydraulicks, the mind is bewildered unleſs it has a clear perception of its truth. PHILOTECHNE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT, 1799.

H. OF LORDS. *October* 2.

LORD *Grenville*, after entering into a detail of the important ſervices of our different naval and military officers, proceeded to move for a vote of thanks, expreſſive of the high ſenſe the Houſe felt for thoſe ſervices;—firſt, by moving, "That the thanks of the Houſe be given to General Sir Ralph Abercromby, for the great ſkill and ability with which he effected a landing on one of the moſt important parts of the Dutch coaſt; for the courage and conduct which he diſplayed in landing the Britiſh troops under his command; and for the rapid and important ſucceſſes which he gained, and by means of which the whole of the Dutch arſenals and navy at the Texel were prevented from coming into the hands of the French. That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Lieutenant-general Sir James Pulteney, Major-generals Doyley, Sir H. Burrard, Sir Evre Coote, &c. and to all the other Officers employed under Sir Ralph Abercromby. Alſo, that the Houſe do highly approve of and acknowledge the ſervices of all the troops employed at the ſame time, and that the ſame be communicated to them by the commanding officer of each reſpective regiment."—Secondly, "That the thanks of the Houſe be voted to Vice-admiral Andrew Mitchell, for the great ſkill and perſeverance with which he conducted the fleet which ſailed from England on the expedition to Holland, during the continuance of ſevere and tempeſtuous weather; for the ſpirit and zeal with which he co-operated with the Britiſh troops, and aſſiſted them in effecting a landing on the coaſt of Holland; and for the gallantry and promptitude with which he purſued the Dutch fleet into the Zuyder Zee; and, by capturing the ſame, prevented the Texel navy from falling into the hands of the French. That the thanks of the Houſe be alſo given to the ſeveral captains acting under Admiral Mitchell; and alſo to the ſeamen and marines."—Thirdly, "That the thanks of the Houſe be given to Capt. Sir William Sidney Smith, for the extraordinary ſpirit and zeal with which he animated the Turkiſh troops to perſe-

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were in the defence of St. John D'Acre, on the coast of Syria, and the valour and heroism which he displayed during a period of 60 days, until he totally defeated the French army under the command of General Buonaparte.—Also, to the Officers and Seamen under Sir Sidney Smith."

These motions being put and carried *nem. con.* Mr. Dundas brought up the militia reduction bill; which was read the first time.

In the Commons, the same day, the House resolved itself into the Committee of Supply, Mr. Bragge in the chair.

Mr. *Windham* said, it would be necessary for him to do no more at present than just to state that the estimates before the Committee were only a part of the estimates for the whole year, being but for the two first months. They were all that it was thought necessary to bring forward at present. They consisted of six heads: the army in Great-Britain—the rest of the army in Holland, and upon other foreign service—the militia and fencible cavalry and infantry—barrack expences—allowance to innkeepers, and ordnance. With respect to the militia, the estimate, at present, could not be correctly made out, because a great part of that depended upon the issue of the measure now pending before parliament. Respecting the expence of the barrack department, the House would recollect, that it was not a new charge; the greater part was for the subsistence of horse barracks, and was merely an old expence in a new shape. These accounts had, however, been made up with as much accuracy as could be done; they might be more accurate hereafter, and would undoubtedly be corrected when the whole account for the year was brought forward.

The question being put, for employing 90 047 troops for the service of two months, from the 25th of Dec. 1799 to the 25th of Feb. 1800;

Mr. *Tierney* objected to the voting supplies in the present parliament, called together as it had been upon only fourteen days notice, and that, as they had been told, for the express measure of augmenting the regulars by reducing the militia. He objected to the measure also on the ground, that the king's speech had stated that the supplies already voted would be abundantly sufficient for the present year. He would, therefore, leave it to the House and the country to decide whether they ought to do this upon so sudden a call, and for the only reason assigned, that they would gain a few holidays.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* contended there was nothing unconstitutional, now parliament was assembled, and there was a full attendance, to bring forward a measure which might at another period not meet with so full an attendance; but it was for the House and country to decide, and he would not say another word.

The following sums were then voted for the supply of two months in the next year; *viz.*

51c,506l. for 90,047 troops.
166,480l. for the plantations.
93,000l. for fencible cavalry.
232,998l. for embodied militia, fencible infantry, and Cornwall miners.
40,000l. for increased rates of subsistence to inkeepers.
120,000l. for expences expected in the Barrack-master General's departmt.
350,000l. for the office of Ordnance, for the land service.
121,110l. for ordinaries for the navy.
115,625, for extraordinaries of ditto.

The militia reduction bill, after a short conversation, was read the third time and passed.

The House went into a Committee of Ways and Means; and voted the annual duties on malt, mum, perry, cyder, tobacco, snuff, &c.

The House, in a Committee on the petition of the West-India merchants of Liverpool and Lancaster, agreed to the following motion; "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that his Majesty be enabled to direct that 500,000l. in Exchequer bills be issued to Commissioners, to be by them advanced to the merchants of Liverpool and Lancaster, in such sums as they may require, on sufficient security being given."

The House, in a Committee, agreed to two resolutions moved by Mr. Pitt; *viz.* "That the drawback on sugar be given whenever the price is below a certain sum."—"That sugars imported be warehoused."

Agreed to, and the report ordered to be received.

H. OF LORDS.

October 3.

As ſoon as prayers were over, it was ordered that the militia bill ſhould be read a ſecond time the next day.

In the Commons, the ſame day, Mr. *Dundas*, after paying every encomium to the gallantry of the deceaſed Earl Howe, ſaid, that he had a motion to make, which he had not the leaſt doubt would be acquieſced in by the whole Houſe; it was, that a monument ſhould be erected, at the public expence, to perpetuate the ſervices of a man ſo eminent and meritorious. He ſhould propoſe, that this monument ſhould be erected in St. Paul's, rather than in Weſtminſter-abbey; and he ſhould do this for a reaſon which, he truſted, would meet with the aſſent of the Houſe. It was, that, on a late ſolemn occaſion, the colours wich Earl Howe had taken from the enemy on the 1ſt of June, 1794, had been placed in the former Cathedral. He therefore moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, praying that he may be graciouſly pleaſed to direct, that a monument be erected in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the late Earl Howe, with an inſcription, ſtating the public ſenſe of the ſervices rendered to the ſtate by that great perſonage during a long and active life, and particularly by the important benefits derived from the brilliant victory obtained over the fleet of the French Republick on the 1ſt of June, 1794."

Mr. *Pitt* ſeconded the motion, which was unanimouſly agreed to.

In a Committee of the whole Houſe, on a reſolution for opening the ports of this kingdom for the importation of foreign corn;

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, that he wiſhed to have it generally underſtood, that, whatever may be the ultimate account of the crops in the preſent year, it was the fixed intention of Government to keep the ports open for the importation of foreign corn until the 30th of September, 1800. He was alſo ſolicitous that the merchants ſhould be informed, that the ſupplies of corn to be imported were to be left wholly to their individual competition, without any purchaſe being made, or any interference offered, on the part of Government.

The reſolution was ordered to be reported.

H. OF LORDS.

October 4.

Lord *Grenville*, purſuant to the notice he had given, roſe to move the thanks of the Houſe to Lord Mornington, for the wiſdom, energy, and ſuperior policy, of his conduct as Governor-general of India, on the occaſion of the late eventful war in that country. In prefacing his motion, he addreſſed the Houſe at conſiderable length, taking a review of the whole operations of the Government of India, civil as well as military, from the arrival of Lord Mornington until the happy termination of the war by the capture of Seringapatam (in which he made frequent references to the India papers before the Houſe.) Throughout the whole, his Lordſhip adduced the wiſdom, energy, and refined policy, diſplayed by the Governor-general, who, he obſerved, in his plans and meaſures was moſt ably and ſucceſsfully ſeconded by Lord Clive, governor of Madras, and Governor Duncan, of Bombay. He thought theſe perſonages alſo worthy of the honour of their Lordſhips thanks, as well as the generals and officers who commanded the Britiſh forces in the operations againſt Myſore. His Lordſhip concluded by moving the thanks of the Houſe to the Right Hon. Richard Earl of Mornington, for the wiſdom, energy, and deciſion, diſplayed throughout the whole of his arduous duty, as governor-general of India, from the time of his arrival in that country until the glorious termination of the war, &c. Alſo, to Edward Lord Clive and John Duncan, eſq. governors of the ſettlements of Madras and Bombay, for their very meritorious conduct in co operating with the governor-general, &c. And to Lieutenant-gen. Harris, to Major-general Stuart, Hartley, and Beard, and the officers under their command, for the very great zeal, ſpirit, and bravery, manifeſted by them in the operations of the war againſt Tippoo Sultaun, &c.—And, laſtly, to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the Indian army.

The queſtions being ſeverally put on theſe motions, they were unanimouſly voted by the Houſe; and the Lord Chancellor was ordered to communicate the ſame to Governor-general the Earl of Mornington.

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The militia bill (after a short conversation, in which Lord *Grenville* stated, that it was his Majesty's intention only, by the present measure, to avail himself, to a certain extent, of the services of such persons in the militia as might still wish to serve in the regular forces) was read a second time.

In the Commons, the same day, Mr. *Dundas* rose to make his promised motion relative to a vote of thanks to those British officers in the East-Indies, who had so recently carried their victorious successes beyond the walls of Seringapatam. Mr. Dundas, after taking a review of the measures of the Government in India, both civil and military, and highly extolling its wisdom and energy, proceeded to enter into a detail of the war in that country, and concluded by moving "the thanks of the House to the Earl of Mornington, Governor-general in India, for his wisdom and energy in discharging the arduous duties of his administration, and for the glorious termination of the war against Tippoo Sultaun, for the capture of Seringapatam, and the uniform moderation of his conduct in opposing the perfidy of Tippoo," &c.

The motion was seconded by Mr. *Pitt*, and agreed to *nem. con.*

Thanks were also voted to Lord Clive, governor of Madras; John Duncan, esq. governor of Bombay; Generals Harris and Stuart; and to the army; all of which passed *nem. con.* and Mr. Speaker was requested to transmit the same to the Earl of Mornington.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

H. OF LORDS.

January 21, 1800.

Their Lordships met agreeably to their last adjournment.

Lord *Grenville* said, he had reason to believe that, next day, he should have to make some official communication to the House; but it would be unparliamentary to hint at the nature of what he might then have to produce; yet he thought it but right to acquaint their Lordships, that, if he was so employed, he should certainly submit a motion for their consideration.

The Duke of *Norfolk* wished to be informed, whether the communication he alluded to related to the recent correspondence between the French and his Majesty's Ministers; as, of so much consequence did he consider that correspondence to his country, if it did not, he would now move an address to his Majesty for copies of those papers to be laid before the House.

Lord *Grenville* repeated, that he could not with propriety acquaint the House with the nature of the business which he supposed he should have to communicate; and could only say, that, if the Noble Duke should persist to make his motion, he, as an individual peer, should feel it his duty to oppose it.

The Duke of *Norfolk* saw no necessity for him to delay a matter of so much importance, as the noble Secretary of state would not undertake to say that he meant to bring it forward.

Lord *Grenville* still wished the noble Duke would stay till he saw what he communicated next day; when, if not satisfied, he might possibly, with more satisfaction, make his motion.

In the Commons, the same day, the house having met, pursuant to adjournment, a letter was read from his Royal Highness the Duke of York, containing Sir Ralph Abercromby's acknowledgement of the vote of thanks passed in the House of Commons, for his meritorious services in the affair of the Helder, on the 27th of August, 1798.—A similar communication was read from Lord Duncan, on the part of Vice-admiral Mitchell.

Col. *Stanley* presented a petition in behalf of the debtors in Lancaster gaol; praying for relief. Ordered to lie on the table.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Dunfermline, in the room of William Tait, esq deceased.

Mr. *Sheridan* gave notice of his intention to make a motion on Monday, the 3d of February next, relative to the late expedition to Holland.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for a call of the House upon that day.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* declared himself as anxious as any member of Parliament that the business of the late expedition should be thoroughly investigated, and that the discussion should meet a full attendance; but it was not consonant with custom to

make a motion for a call of the House without due notice being previously given of that intention. He expected to have the honour of presenting, next day, a communication from his Majesty respecting the overture for peace which had been made on the part of the French Government. This communication he should wish to be taken into consideration on Monday next.

Mr. *Tierney*, in reply, observed, that though he seldom failed in his attendance on every division of the House, he never had an opportunity of seeing one half of the members present on those occasions. Precedent did not require that a motion for a call of the House should be prefaced by previous notice; and as the right hon. gentleman had disclaimed all personal objection, he could see no grounded reason why his motion should be resisted. In consequence, he gave notice of his intention to move, next day, for a call of the House against the day appointed for Mr. Sheridan's motion.

Mr. *Abbot* moved for the production of various public accounts relative to the national revenue; as likewise for a list of all the vessels, their respective tonnage, and the number of men and boys employed in navigating the same; distinguishing the amount of foreign and British ships, from January 5, 1789, to January 5, 1800. Agreed to.

Mr. *Tierney* moved, that there be laid before the House, an account of the manner in which the money raised by loan or Exchequer bills, in virtue of an act passed in the present session of parliament, had been applied. This motion he followed up with various others, relative to the appropriation of the sums voted for the service of the year 1799; the amount of outstanding Exchequer bills up to Jan. 5. 1800, on what funds they were chargeable, and what sums were in the Exchequer applicable to the payment of those demands. He further moved, for a statement of the total produce of the income act, with a distinct account of the sums assessed by the commercial commissioners, as far as the same could be made out to the 5th of April, 1800; on the additional duties on imports and exports, on malt, sugar, &c. and of the contributions for the prosecution of the war; further, for a detailed specification of the 2,500,000*l.* voted for the extraordinaries of the army; together with an account of the extra expences which had been incurred in that department, and for which no provision had as yet been made by parliament.

These several motions being put, and agreed to; Mr. *Tierney* then moved, for an account of the sums advanced to Government by the Bank on the land and malt duties, and on Exchequer bills, and amount of Exchequer bills which the Bank still retained in their possession.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed this motion, on the ground that it was a direct interference in the private concerns of the Bank. The House had no more right to controul the internal œconomy or management of the Bank, in this particular, than they had to regulate the dealings of any private banking-house.

Mr. *Tierney* contended, that this business was a fit subject of parliamentary discussion, as it involved not so much the trading interests of a Company as the accommodation which Government had received.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* replied, that the Bank at present, with respect to the publick, stood in a very different predicament from what it did when the Directors were first induced to suspend their cash payments. Then the appointment of a Committee was necessary, to ascertain the extent of the claims upon them, and the resources they had for discharging those demands. He then proposed an amendment, by leaving out the words which related to the amount of Exchequer bills held by the bank.

Mr. *Tierney* in strong terms contended, that the Directors had officially declared themselves to be greatly inconvenienced by their advances to Government; nevertheless, though his opinion of the propriety of his motion was not in the smallest degree changed, experience had too well convinced him of the little chance he had of success in resisting the wishes of the right hon. gentleman, whenever occasion offered for them mutually to state the reasons of their difference of opinion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (said Mr. Tierney) always has the good fortune to carry his point; and I have never been, even by accident, on the strong side.

The amendment was put and carried.

(To be continued.)

18. *Journey from* India *towards* England, *in the Year* 1797, *by a Route commonly called* Overland, *through Countries not much frequented, and many of them hitherto unknown to* Europeans, *particularly between the Rivers* Euphrates *and* Tigris, *through* Curdiſtan, Diarbeck, Armenia, *and* Natolia, *in* Aſia, *and through* Romania, Bulgaria, Wallachia, Tranſylvania, *&c. in* Europe. *Illuſtrated by a Map, and other Engravings. By* John Jackſon, *Eſq.*

AS there are no bounds to human curioſity, ſo it muſt be acknowledged, to the honour of our country, that it is not wanting in perſons of intrepidity and perſeverance to brave every riſk in gratifying it. Mr. J. modeſtly profeſſes that what he here delivers was written on the ſpot, from day to day, and was chiefly confined to circumſtances which fell under his own obſervation, without any view to publication: but, being at length called for, he has inſcribed this journal to the East India Company. Curioſity was his principal motive, temperate living and a good conſtitution his qualifications. Of the different routes over-land from India, have already been deſcribed and recommended that by way of Suez and Cairo; that over the great deſart to Aleppo; that up the Euphrates as far as Hillah, then to Bagdad, and ſo through Aſſyria, Armenia, &c.; but all agree this latter route was impracticable between April and September. The traveller muſt dreſs like the Arabs, and underſtand their language, be able to bear the fatigue of riding their horſes, and put himſelf under the protection of the Tatars *, or meſſengers of government, and paſs for an Engliſh conſul, and encumbered with as little baggage as poſſible, or ſpecie. Mr. J. is of opinion the route which he took is the moſt expeditious for forwarding diſpatches to India.

He left Bombay, May 4, 1797, in a country ſhip called the Pearl; and, June 18, quitted her to travel by land to Buſſora, three miles from which Sam. Maneſty, eſq. the Engliſh reſident, has a country ſeat, where he ſtayed about a week, and then proceeded in four boats, down the Euphrates and other rivers, to Bagdad, where he arrived in 29 days, July 14. It is the ſite of the antient *Seleucia*, built by Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, whoſe gold coins, very bold and fair, are frequently found there. A little farther towards *Hilla* are ſome ruins of antient Babylon. Few Europeans tranſact buſineſs or keep conſuls at Bagdad. The Engliſh buſineſs is managed by an Armenian merchant; the French have a conſul named Rouſſeau, a relation of the famous writer Jean Jaques; but all their diſpatches have been intercepted by Mr. Maneſty. Here Mr. J. was equipped like a Tatar, in "a *culpac*, or yellow cap, about a foot high, broad at top, and almoſt flat, but becoming gradually narrower till it fitted the head, the lower part covered all round with black lambſkin about four inches deep, the inſide lined and quilted, and in the upper part ſtuffed with wool extremely tight, and ſtout enough to reſiſt any weapon or fall; a brown cloth coat trimmed with a broad black ſilk binding wrapping quite round the body, with ſhort wide ſleeves, and hanging down to the calf of the leg; blue Turkiſh trowſers trimmed with black ſilk binding, made very wide, but buttoning tight round the calf of the leg, and ſtrong red boots to pull over the trowſers as high as the calf of the leg. The under dreſs is a Turkiſh gown with long ſleeves, buttoning cloſe to the wriſt, and a ſhirt without a collar. The Tatars wear drawers; but Mr. J. wore a pair of ſtrong leather breeches under his trowſers, which he found to be of great ſervice. A cumberband about ſix yards long was tied very tightly round his waiſt, and in it he hung a brace of piſtols, beſides having a large Turkiſh ſabre belted round his middle. His European cloaths, and whatever he had not immediate occaſion for, were packed up in wax cloth: ſhirts, ſtockings, and other neceſſaries that he might want on the journey, were put into a leather pouch, which was faſtened behind the ſaddle. He left Bagdad July 20, and ſet out on a briſk trot with his Tatar, and his ſervant with a led horſe, and a third laden with merchandize contrary to agreement. On croſſing a plain about 12 miles from Bagdad, between 10 and 11 at night, Mr. J. "felt much inconvenience from a hot and ſulphureous wind. He tied a handkerchief over his mouth and noſe till it had paſſed, and the Tatar did the ſame; but he began to apprehend ſome danger. As theſe winds were ſo ſtrong in the night, what havock might they not make when the ſun was at its height, and the earth at its

* So, Mr. J. tells us, the name muſt be ſpelt, and not, as generally, Tartars.

its greateſt heat!" (p. 81.) He had before (p. 80) had an opportunity of obſerving the progreſs of this hot wind, which is called *Samiel*, and ſometimes proves very deſtructive, particularly at this ſeaſon. "Theſe winds are moſt dangerous between 12 and 3 o'clock, when the atmoſphere is at its greateſt degree of heat; their force entirely depends on the ſurface over which they paſs. If it be over a deſert, where there is no vegetation, they extend their dimenſions with amazing velocity, and then their progreſs is ſometimes to windward. If over graſs, or any other vegetation, they ſoon diminiſh and loſe much of their force. If over water, they loſe all their electrical fire and aſcend; yet I have ſometimes felt the effects acroſs the river, where it was at leaſt a mile broad. Mr. Stevens was bathing in a river, having on a pair of Turkiſh drawers. On his return from the water, there came a hot wind acroſs the river, which made his drawers and himſelf perfectly dry in an inſtant. Had ſuch a circumſtance been related to him by another perſon, he declared he could not have believed it. I was preſent, and felt the force of the hot wind, but ſhould otherwiſe have been as incredulous as Mr. S." (pp. 80, 81.) "This wind was beginning to riſe before we reached Moſul, and they would have gained ſtrength ſo faſt that I have no doubt, had we been an hour later, expoſed as we were, the whole party, men and horſes, would have been laid dead on the ground." (p. 130.)

"At *Alton Kuppice* is a ſtone bridge of one arch, the higheſt I ever ſaw, like a Gothic arch, running up to a point in the centre." p. 126.) "*Evrill* appears to have been formerly a place of importance, and is ſuppoſed to be *Arbela*, near which Alexander fought Darius." (p. 127.) The hillocks like haycocks, on the plains and mountains hereabouts, may be *barrows*.

"*Moſul*, ſuppoſed to be the antient *Nineveh*, is a very large town, with many handſome buildings, ſituated on a declivity on the banks of the Tigris. Here was a Venetian padre, who had recently received letters from Conſtantinople, giving an account of the French having invaded his country, at which he ſeemed much concerned." (pp. 131, 133.) Mr. J. met with a large locuſt without wings, and having grinders nearly as large as a human tooth, and of mahogany colour. The heat of the ſun killed it in leſs than an hour, and flies almoſt inſtantly in the middle of the day. (pp. 139, 140.)

"In the extenſive plains between Moſul and *Thies*, on the banks of a fine ſtream of water, are ruins of a city, which appear to have been once very extenſive, and nearly in the ſhape of a half-moon. Here were many ſtones of very large dimenſions; and among the ruins I ſaw a ſtone coffin, with the lower part entire, but no inſcription on it, or on the ſtones, nor any living creatures but wild hogs, wolves, and eagles." (p. 146.)

"*Mardin* is, by ſituation, impregnable; and Tamerlane is ſaid to have laid three years ſiege to it without being able to reduce it." (p. 153.)

"*Diarbekir* is a large and populous city on the Tigris, formerly defended with three walls and two ditches. (p. 159.) Here are manufactories of copper, iron, wool, cotton, ſilk, and ſeveral other ſtaples; but Engliſh ſuperfine broad cloth and watches are preferred. (pp. 161, 162.) The Tigris, at the foot of the mountains farther on, is croſſed by a very fine bridge of three arches (only one entire), which appears, by the remnant of it, to have been the handſomeſt piece of architecture I had ſeen ſince I entered the Turkiſh dominions." (p. 170.) "In the farther part of Armenia the road paſſes over very ſteep mountains. That above *Midun* is a conſiderable ſmelting-place for iron and copper. *Tocat* is famous for an excellent red wine, of a flavour ſomewhat like claret, but much ſtronger, with which the Turks and Tatars intoxicate themſelves. In the perpendicular faces of the mountains near *Amaſia* are ſeveral places cut in the rock like a Hindoo pagoda. The houſes at *Jeredare*, a town on a high hill, have a ſingular appearance, being in general built with *large round trees, let into each other at the ends, and the crevices filled up with clay.*' (p. 225.) Half way between this town and *Boli* are ſome ruins, moſtly of marble. On one marble column are ſeveral Greek letters, but much defaced; among the reſt, the word Ζευς is traceable, and much more might have been made out by time. (p. 227.) Conſtantinople has been ſo often deſcribed, that the author ſpends no time on it, except to notice a dreadful fire which he ſaw at Scutari, at 9 o'clock, Aug. 25. This is the

fire

fire mentioned in our vol. LXVII. p. 877, which consumed upwards of 3000 buildings, and almost entirely destroyed the finest and largest suburb of Constantinople. Eight miles beyond *Chourou*, in Romelia, he crossed a river by a bridge of 50 arches, all built with hewn stone, and neatly turned; but they did not appear necessary, as there was not a great body of water in the river. (p. 243.) The peasantry in general tie all their treasure round their necks, and some wear 3 or 4000 Venetian sequins, perforated, and fastened by silken strings. This custom, however, is confined to the unmarried part of the sex, wives having no ornament whatever on that part of their persons. Many of the houses at Idas are built within a *compound* similar to those of the Bramins and Nairs in India, which makes the town, at a distance, appear much larger than it really is. (pp. 247, 248.) The general-commandant of Transylvania had a very high opinion of the English, by whose troops he had been taken prisoner in Flanders. (p. 268.) Baron Brukenthal, civil governor of this province, and near 80 years old, has a very extensive collection of paintings, coins, and books, and a beautiful garden, laid out after the English taste. (p. 270.) On the French entering Italy, many of the best paintings were conveyed to Dresden, whose gallery is supposed to contain the largest and best collection of paintings in Europe. Mr. J. reached Hamburgh Oct. 28. He has not summed up the number of miles which he travelled; but we may pronounce his journal a very useful and instructive guide.

19. *Letters to a Prebendary, being an Answer to Reflections on Popery, by the Rev.* J. Sturges, *L.L.D. Prebendary and Chancellor of* Winchester, *and Chaplain to his Majesty; with Remarks on the Opposition of* Hoadlyism *to the Doctrines of the Church of* England, *and on various Publications occasioned by the late Civil and Ecclesiastical History of* Winchester. *By the Rev.* John Milner, *M.A. F.S.A.*

THE cause of expiring Popery must be in a rapid decline when such stale arguments are repeated in its defence. Credulity and bold assertion, with all the arts of sophistry and Jesuitism, will scarce concur to keep it alive; nor will even the many religious establishments, which the lenity of Government permits to be reinstated in this Protestant and tolerant country, recommend it to the people by any thing but idle curiosity and the liberality of their supporters to pervert them from the true religion. In vain are the opinions of certain of the Protestant clergy, though dignitaries of the Church of England, held up in favour of Popery. The orthodoxy of Bishop Hoadly was never highly thought of; and if he has, or had, any disciples, let their writings or professions speak for themselves. The lives even of English saints will not always recommend them. Alfred's memory will be dear to Englishmen on account of his political and military atchievements more than his religious ones; and we can never forget the commutation of the crimes of our Saxon princes by their monastic foundations. Whether this motive be avowed in their charters, or only asserted by a concurrence of historians, recrimination will not serve as argument for that cause of which Mr. M. has declared himself the champion, and which he defends, as he asserts the damage done by Bp. Hoadly's monument to the church of Winchester, inch by inch. It is with regret we see a local history made a vehicle of religious controversy.

20. *Remarks on some Passages in Mr.* Bryant's *Publication respecting the War of* Troy. *By the Editor of the "Voyage of* Hanno."

THE object of these remarks is to obviate the wrong impressions which Mr. Bryant, we would hope unintentionally, will awaken by his "Dissertation on the War of Troy;" which this writer "regards as nothing less than the schoolboy's guide to Infidelity. I do not say that Mr. B. proposed this as the end of his publication; but it is an effect so certain in my opinion, that he should not appear to belong to that infamous band of men, who would insure the success of Infidelity by laying its foundation in the nursery. Scepticism may have triumphs on former occasions; but she never before saw the day when she had an opportunity (under the protecting auspices of an avowed believer) of collecting infant followers from every seminary in the State." (Pref. p. vi—vii.) "In attempting to account for the appearance of Mr. B's singular paradox respecting the war of Troy, I once supposed that they were intended merely as an experiment, to determine what absurdities persons in general would receive without examination, on the authority of a name.

name. I would have assigned any motive that was innocent; but the serious reply to Mr. Morritt obliges me to recur to any other solution than a love of truth. I have, therefore, considered not so much the question of Homer's veracity, as Mr. B's manner of *disputing*, almost the only topick not exhausted by the learning and acuteness of Mr. M. and Mr. Wakefield." (p. 60.) Mr. B's misrepresentations are in his account of Paris and Helen; the rape of Helen by Theseus; the number of fighting men compared with the extent of country; the repair of ships *; the intercourse between the army and the states from which it was assembled; the army not recruited; the Grecian fortification; Egyptian custom (fish prohibited to the priests only, and not to the *people*, as Mr. B.); the wild fig tree (ερινεον, a *grove* of wild figtrees); the account of Iphigenia (and Agesilaus's imitation of it); the genealogies of Homer's heroes; Agamemnon Jupiter (or Agamemnon not borrowed from Jupiter Agamemnon); at what time the Greeks advanced beyond Delos, *politically* not *timidly*; the cause of the Trojan war (Providence for the instruction of mankind, that the gods proportioned punishments to crimes, Herodot. II. c. 120); the situation of Troy (settled by Strabo); the evidence of Virgil concerning Troy (Antandros not a *hill*, but a *city*); concerning Hamaxitus (a *port*); a peculiarity in the plain of Troy not noticed by Chevalier and Morritt, but observed by Strabo (determining the two plains, and shewing that Hector could not be dragged *round* the city existing in his time). The piratical character of the nations at that time is the best motive for the Trojan war. Mr. F. concludes with the following just remark on the objects of certain writers in high fashion at present. "The respectful mention of Mr. Wakefield's name may require an explanation or an apology. I do not consider the fate of Mr. W. as undeserved; but when I compare his offence with that of a man who calls himself a British senator, and who spreads blasphemy and obscenity thro' the kingdom from family to family with impunity, I turn with some emotions of concern to the cell of Mr. W. I would ask those gentlemen, who write and talk about real and nominal Christianity, whether they aspire to nothing more than the character of speculative saints, or mere religious *Dilettanti*? The instance of a legislator (if he be one) corrupting the public morals, and vitiating the public mind, in his writings, was reserved, I thought, for England, only when, transformed into the bestial similitude of Jacobinism through the prevalence of infidelity and blasphemy, heresy will certainly become more than respectable." (p. 61).

* Page 5, l. ult. for *year* r. *year*.

20. *A Letter to the Rev.* Robert Hawker, *D.D. Vicar of the Parish of* Charles, Plymouth, *occasioned by his late Expedition into* Cornwall. *By the Rev.* R. Polwhele, *Vicar of* Manaccan.

DR. H. has published sermons on the Holy Ghost and on the Trinity (for which he acquired the distinction of D.D.) from the orthodoxy of which he has proceeded to the utmost lengths of enthusiasm and fanaticism. "The fame of his preaching has reached from the East and from the West; it has been echoed from the heights of Maker, and re-echoed from the shores of the Lizard." The Doctor has not yet descended to the ordinary track of *field-preaching*. "It is not insinuated that he has preached, or wished to preach, at the meeting-house, in the barn, or in the field. His gown and his degree of D. D. will at least save him from such a transgression. But, under the imposing mask of his divinity, he took possession of the pulpits of some who were unacquainted with his doctrines." (p. 86.) It appears that Cornwall is at this time overrun with Methodists. "The simple folk are some in laughing and some in fainting fits, some hoarse with hymns, some lifting up their voices like trumpets, others prostrate in the dust and bewailing their sins, through almost all the towns and villages in it (p. 81) "in almost every town sometimes rapidly revolting, and sometimes gradually withdrawing themselves from their parochial congregation, which they just, with all the cunning of their master Wesley, professed to reverence." (p. 67.) "Comparatively speaking, the clergy of the West of England deserve to be proposed as patterns of religiousness, sobriety, and decency. Such was the opinion of the late excellent bishop, Dr. Butler, who, at his primary and his only visitation, felicitated himself on being appointed to a diocese where the

the clergy, he ſaid, as compared with thoſe of the metropolis and its neighbourhood, were exemplarily ſtrict in the performance of their religious duties; a part on which he evidently inſiſted with heartfelt pleaſure and ſatisfaction. So regular and orderly are the Weſtern clergy as a body, that even the ſlight exceſſes of an individual are noticed with every mark of diſapprobation." (p. 72). From a conviction, that preaching any other Goſpel than that as it is in Chriſt Jeſus muſt be attended with the moſt pernicious conſequences to individual man and to ſociety, Mr. P. has dared, in the name of his clerical brethren, to expoſtulate with the Doctor, aſſured that Methodiſm, from its firſt riſe to its preſent ſtate of inſolent boaſting, has here been alarmingly injurious to the community." (p. 60.) "There is a lying ſpirit gone forth among the people, which has ſeduced them from the paths of truth into dark and dangerous ways. That political retroſpect, which was ſome time ſince diſcoverable among the lower orders of the community, had no ſooner received a check from the hand of Government, than it was converted into religious turbulence; when the ſtream was ſtopped in its original direction, it burſt out into a new channel; and in its preſent courſe it may be conſidered as more alarming than in its firſt. Whether the rage, both of political and religious opinions, reſemble or not an epidemical diſorder, breaking out periodically among the multitude, is a point of ſpeculation which I pretend not to determine. But that the *mania* of Methodiſm has ſeized the Weſt of England, and is now ſpreading at this inſtant through its remoteſt parts, I have no heſitation in aſſerting." (p. 1, 2.) "The feelings of the moraliſt revolt at the proſpect; and to the politician alſo ſuch a view of the Methodiſts as is here given muſt be truly alarming. To him are exhibited a vaſt body of people, many enthuſiaſts, and many infidels, all alienated from the Church-government, all looking for ſome great emergencies to liberate them from its reſtraints, and conſequently all ripe for rebellion." Mr. P. by extracts from Bp. Lavington's "Enthuſiaſm of Methodiſts and Papiſts," inſtitutes a judicious compariſon between the enthuſiaſts of that and of the preſent day.

The Doctor having addreſſed to him a letter of defence, he returned "A ſecond Letter;" in which, without preſuming to penetrate into the Doctor's motive for his late Weſtern journey, he remonſtrates againſt the indecorum, indecency, and irregularity, of his thruſting himſelf into the churches, to preach to crowds of various religious deſcriptions, and on the miſapplication of a private letter written to him by Mr. P. 1793, and now brought forward with a view of proving the inconſiſtency of public cenſure with private profeſſions of regard; and ſtating that Mr. P. had, in a Literary Journal or Review, for April, 1793 (why not name the Journal?) ſpoken moſt favourably of the Doctor's ſermons on the divinity of Chriſt, while he has ſeen no reaſon to alter his opinion of the Doctor's ſubſequent opinions, publications, and conduct. "Thus, Sir, like the wind on a ſummer's day, that follows the courſe of the ſun, you have almoſt gone your round. It would be harſh to ſay that, when the ſun ſhall withdraw its light, you may in a puff expire an Atheiſt. Yet, "in the black and dark night" (Prov. vii. 9) hath many a wanderer periſhed. May the Almighty grant that no ſuch fate be yours!" (p. 30.)

Here, in our opinion, the controverſy ſhould ſtop, and Mr. P. return to his *Hiſtory of Devonſhire*.

21. *The true Cauſes of our preſent Diſtreſs for Proviſions, with a natural, eaſy, and effectual Plan for the future Prevention from great Calamity; with ſome Hints reſpecting the abſolute Neceſſity of an increaſed Population. By* William Brooke, *F. S. A.*

THE principal cauſes of our diſtreſs are here ſaid to be monopoly of farms, the immenſe number of horſes kept in this kingdom (one million and an half), the neglect in breeding cows, horned cattle, hogs, aſſes, and goats; the almoſt diſuſe of fiſh, and careleſſneſs of our fiſheries; the preſent mode of ſupporting the clergy; too extenſive hop-grounds; neglect of orcharding, &c. We cannot follow this deſultory writer, who is for making us a nation of huſbandmen.

22. *The Failure of the* French *Cruſade; or, The Advantages to be derived by* Great Britain *from the Reſtoration of* Egypt *to the* Turks. *By* Eyles Irwin, *Eſq.*

WHAT Mr. I's knowledge of the

East

East Indies enabled him to predict in his two pamphlets (LXIX. 322, 414) has happened in every instance, both in Egypt and Syria. "The recovery of Egypt, from the last official accounts, being no less apparent to me than the quick annihilation of the French army, I should deem it unpardonable to be silent on the benefits to the British nation that press on my mind from these events concerning the interest of *letters* and of the publick at large, through the medium of the East India Company." (p. 15.) Every branch of science has been so much promoted by the success of our arms; and Mr. Irwin recommends, for its furtherance, Mr. Ouseley, whom we have had repeated occasions to applaud, and now regret to see honoured with the empty title of knighthood: and, by making alliances and friendship with the Turks, we may be as familiar with the stupendous remains of Thebes and Butus as of any in India. He farther recommends a passage to India by the Red Sea and Suez (by which Mr. Whitehill, governor of Madras, in 1777, reached Madras in 60 days from London), on cheaper and easier terms than round the Cape of Good Hope with the same freight.

23. *An Account of the* French *Expedition to* Egypt; *comprising a View of the Country of* Lower Egypt, *its Cities, Monuments, and Inhabitants, at the Time of the Arrival of the* French, *and a particular Description and Measurement of* Pompey's *Pillar, illustrated by a Plate. By* Charles Norry, *Member of the Philotechnical Society, and one of the Architects attached to the Expedition. Translated from the* French.

NOT only do intercepted letters proclaim, involuntarily, the failure of this boasted expedition, but a narrator of its unfortunate outset cannot conceal the early defeat of the maritime force *attached* to it, and the sufferings and difficulties sustained by the land forces. The plague at Alexandria and massacre at Cairo marked their way. Our author was glad, for the sake of his health, to take his departure to his dear country, after about three months stay in Egypt, and having visited the pyramids and Cairo, and measured Pompey's pillar. This last seems to have been his greatest achievement, and he finds the pedestal to be 10 feet

the base	5	6
the shaft of one stone	63	1
the caput	0	10
	88	5

He refers the shaft to the Ptolemies; the other parts are evidently inferior; the inscription on one side of the pedestal is not legible. An outline of the whole is prefixed.

24. *Some Information respecting the Use of* Indian *Corn, collected from the Papers of Mr.* Winthorp *and Mr.* Howard; *with Observations, from M.* Parmentier, *on the Use of Potatoes in Bread; and Mr.* Dissie's *Directions for the making of Bread in private Families.*

THE writer cannot avoid observing the prejudices of the generality of the people of England against all vegetable substances compared with wheat. Happy will he be if he can overcome these prejudices by recommending a substitute which was slighted in 1795.

25. *The Terms of all the Loans which have been raised for the Public Service during the last Fifty Years; with an introductory Account of the principal Loans prior to that Period, and Observations on the Rate of Interest paid for the Money borrowed. By* J. J. Grellin.

THE writer shall speak for himself: "The comparative advantages or disadvantages of the terms on which the public debts have been contracted at different periods, has frequently been misrepresented, either from misconception or from party purposes, though it is evidently a subject on which the truth is very easily ascertained. The œconomy or extravagance of every transaction of this kind depends on its corresponding disagreement with the price of the public funds and the current rate of interest at which money could be obtained, on good security, at the time the bargain was concluded; and, consequently, a loan on which the highest is paid may have been obtained on the best terms that could be made at the time it was negociated. The interest paid, however, forms the real burthen of each loan to the country; for, since the mode of buying up stock at the market-price has been adopted in the redemption of the debt, the nominal capital that is created has become but of little importance, though certainly not to be wholly disregarded, even if there is no hope of the redemption of the debt ever bearing a greater proportion to its increase than at present. The following pages furnish the means of comparison with respect to the amount or interest of the different loans,

tions, and may, in some cases, be useful, for the purpose of reference, to persons concerned in those transactions." *Pref.*

26. *Reply to the Treatise called "An Answer to the President's Address to the Board of Agriculture, on the Subject of Sheep and Wool, &c. &c."*

THIS replier shews that the price of Spanish wool is reduced, that British wool is greatly improved, and the price of cloth sinking, by the vent for fine cloth in the Levant, and the goodness of broad cloths for home consumption.

27. *The History of the Politicks of* Great Britain *and* France, *from the Time of the Conference at* Pilnitz *to the Declaration of War against* Great Britain; *with an Appendix, containing a Narrative of the Attempts made by the* British *Government to restore Peace. In Two Volumes. By* Herbert Marsh, *Fellow of* St. John's *College*, Cambridge.

THIS work was written originally in German, a language which a long residence in the University of Leipsig has rendered as familiar to Mr. M. as his own, and published at Leipsig, 1799, under the title of "Historische Uebersicht der Politik Englands und Frankreichs." Its object is, to prove that the English Government really had it not in its power to prevent a rupture with France, and that the public declaration of war proceeded from the latter. It is founded on authentic documents, and facts supported by authentic documents, French news-papers, publications, and diplomatic papers *. The first German literary reviews, though the contrary opinion had till that time prevailed, pronounced that the British Government was completely rescued from the charges laid to it, and the origin and continuance of it was to be solely ascribed to the mad ambition of the French rulers. The present work is not a literal translation, but the same narrative drawn up in another language, and supported by the same documents, with additions and alterations. Few persons, since the negociation at Lisle, 1797, have ascribed the *continuance* of the war to the British Ministry, but thousands ascribe to them its *commencement*. "If, then, the following history should convince those who still entertain this notion that it is founded in error, the distrust which throws a shackle on national energy will be removed, the public burthens will be borne with patience, from the consideration that it was not in the power of Government to prevent the cause of them; domestic animosity will cease; and the efforts of every individual, who has not lost all affection for his country, will be directed against the French rulers, as the sole authors, as well as promoters, of the present war." (Pref. p. xxi.) With regard to himself, Mr. M. professes that "he is sincerely attached to the present Administration; that he takes a decided part with it, on the subject of the following history, not on account of any personal connexions, for he has not the honour of being acquainted with any one of the members of it, but because a full investigation of the subject to which the following history relates has convinced him, that not the British Ministry but the French Rulers alone were the authors of the war." (p. xii.)

In chap. I. it is clearly made appear, that England, so far from acceding to the conference at Pilnitz, 1791, between the Emperor and King of Prussia, maintained a determined neutrality.

Chap. II. At the end of that year, the governor of Jamaica sent two frigates to the relief of the town of Cape St. François, in St. Domingo, blockaded by the Negro insurgents; and the National Assembly, after much demur, voted thanks to the English *nation*. And, though it was in the power of England to possess themselves of this island, they refused the solicitations of the colonists to throw themselves on their protection till the French Government had thought proper to declare war against Great Britain.

Chap. III. Great Britain returned an early and friendly answer to the King of France's notification of his having accepted the new Constitution; when a French frigate, convoying stores to Tippoo Saib, contrary to the fourth article of the treaty of commerce between England and France, having been captured by Sir R. Strachan, though it was immediately restored, no satisfaction was offered by the National Assembly for the insult offered to the British flag. This is another proof that Great Britain was desirous to maintain peace,

* At the beginning of 1798 Mr. M. drew up a short essay, in the form of an epistle to a friend at Weimar, to shew that the blame of the origin of the war attached only to the rulers of France; printed in the German Mercury, March, 1798.

peace, and that France was totally indifferent about it.

Chap. IV. When parliament met, 1792, his Majeſty, on the aſſurance and appearance of tranquillity in Europe, recommended in his ſpeech a reduction of the naval and military eſtabliſhments, and the diminution of the public expences; in both which he was ſeconded. Theſe facts are ſufficient to contradict the report, that, in March, 1792, England acceded to the treaty of Pavia, if indeed that be a genuine treaty, though printed in the Moniteur in November that year, with a note by the editor, "England *paſſively* acceded to it March, 1792;" a note which contains its own confutation; and Briſſot himſelf acknowledged that England obſerved the moſt ſtrict neutrality till after Aug. 10, 1792; and the National Convention admitted this neutrality continued to the beginning of 1793. At the very time that England was reducing her ſailors and marines, France took preparatory ſteps to augment her navy.

Chap. V. When France declared war againſt the King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Chauvelin notified it to the Court of London, which perſevered in its neutrality, and received the thanks of the King of France on that account, our Court complied punctually with the demand of France, to reſtrain all hoſtilities at ſea; and were again thanked for it.

Chap. VI. The proclamation againſt ſeditious writings, May 21, 1792, after the Society for Conſtitutional Information had opened a Correſpondence with the Jacobin Club at Paris, which was condemned by the Society of the Friends of the People, and diſavowed by France herſelf. When Lord Gower quitted Paris, after the King was dethroned, he received a note from Le Brun, in the name of the executive council, containing the following declaration: "The French nation has reaſon to hope, that the Britiſh Cabinet will not depart at this critical moment from *that juſtice, that moderation, and that impartiality, which it has hitherto obſerved.*"

Chap. VII. After the prorogation of parliament, 1792, a propoſal was made on the part of France, which, if it had been accepted, would have effectually diſturbed the repoſe then enjoyed by Great-Britain, requeſting her mediation between France and the allied powers of Auſtria and Pruſſia, which was declined *unleſs deſired by all the parties intereſted.* This propoſal, if accepted, would have involved Great Britain in a continental war in favour of a nation which had ever avowed itſelf her mortal enemy, and ſupported her colonies in their revolt from her, and had engaged in the preſent war to complete the Revolution. Briſſot boaſted that it was the abolition of Royalty which he had in view when he provoked the declaration of war. The grand object of the National Aſſembly in declaring war againſt Auſtria was, to effect the depoſition of the King and the abolition of Royalty in France. But this grand object was not attained when the mediation of Great Britain was required; for, M. Chauvelin's note was dated June 18, and the King was not dethroned before Auguſt 10; conſequently, had it been in the power of the Britiſh Cabinet to have inſtantly produced a general peace, the National Aſſembly would, in all probability, have declared war a ſecond time; for, if a general peace had taken place in June, 1792, and that peace had continued, the King of France would have preſerved both his life and his crown. The augmentation of the force with which they had to contend diminiſhed not in the leaſt their ardour for hoſtilities; on the contrary, as Briſſot himſelf ſaid, "vaſt ideas, grand deſigns, and an object ſublime and difficult, were neceſſary to form great men and a great nation." It was, in fact, their own deſire to break with *all* the Courts; it was their own reſolution to ſet all Europe at defiance; it was their own determination to ſet the four corners of Europe on fire. Another reaſon which would have induced the National Aſſembly, in the Summer of 1792, to reject all offers of peace was fear for their own ſafety from the 30,000 men whom they had armed.

Chap. VIII. When five ſhips of the line and a few frigates ſailed, under Lord Hood, from Portſmouth, to perform naval evolutions in the Channel, in June, 1792, M. Chauvelin was under the neceſſity of writing to M. Chambonas, to calm his apprehenſions. The National Aſſembly ordered an armament, which was not laid aſide till this repreſentation.

Chap. IX. The recall of the Britiſh Embaſſador from Paris, after the King was dethroned, cannot be deemed a breach

breach of neutrality towards France, which, by the acknowledgement of Le Brun himself, had, till that time, been observed by the British Government. An immediate and unavoidable consequence of the revolution of August 10 was a suspension of diplomatic relations between the British Embassador at Paris and the French Government; for, since his letters of credence had been made out for Louis XVI. as to the person invested with the executive power of France, they of course ceased to be of any value after the King was deposed, and his authority transferred to the executive council. There were only three possible modes, therefore, which could be adopted by the British Government—either to let Lord Gower continue in Paris, in a private capacity, or to renew his diplomatic relations by fresh letters of credence, or to recall him. But it would have rendered no service, either to France in general, or to the National Assembly in particular, to have suffered a person who, by the revolution of August 10, was reduced to a private station, to continue his residence in that country. On the contrary, it would, in all probability, have produced rather discontent than satisfaction; for, though he was become a private person, and must remain as such till he received new credentials, yet his former diplomatic relations would not have been forgotten, and his presence would have so frequently reminded the new executive power of the difference between his former and his present character, that it would have gradually become a subject of complaint. With regard to the second mode, there were likewise very weighty reasons which dissuaded the British Government from adopting it; for, had new letters of credence been sent to Lord Gower, he must have been accredited either to the Executive Council or the National Assembly. But the very title of the Executive Council (*Conseil Executif Provisoire*) clearly indicated that its institution was merely temporary. Consequently, letters of credence, addressed to the Executive Council, could likewise have been only temporary; and it might have been expected that, in a very short time, fresh credentials would be required for some other council or committee. Still less could a British embassador be accredited to the National Assembly; for this very assembly had, on the night of August 10, pronounced its own dismission, and ordered the election of a national convention. Farther, it was declared, in the same decree, that the King was only *provisionally* suspended from his functions. All authorities, therefore, in France were at this time merely transient, and, consequently, the most prudent part which England could take was, to wait at least till the new constitution had been determined by the National Convention, for which purpose it was ordered to assemble. This certainly was no breach of neutrality, especially as in the letter by which the British Embassador was recalled the most solemn declaration was made, that it was not the intention of the British Government to interfere in the arrangement of the internal affairs of France. Besides, when it is the interest of a Court to abandon its system of neutrality, its embassador usually quits the country against which hostilities are intended without taking leave of the government. But this did not happen in the present instance; for Lord Gower communicated his letter of recall even to the *new* Government of France; nor did Le Brun, in his answer, express the least suspicion that it was the design of the British Cabinet to violate the neutrality towards France. On the contrary, he declares, not only that the French Nation confided in the justice, the moderation, and the impartiality of the British Cabinet, but likewise that this confidence was *founded on facts*; and, in his report on the situation of France in respect to the different powers of Europe, delivered to the National Assembly August 23, he asserted that, on the subject of neutrality, the British Embassador had left a *satisfactory testimony of the sentiments of his Court.*" (p. 95—97.) Almost all the other embassadors left France about the same time; only the Danish was detained by illness, yet his Court was not reproached with violating the neutrality by his recall. The French Minister in London remained five months after, and even communicated with the British Ministry, though his communication could not, for obvious reasons, be deemed official. Such was the mutability of the French Government, that the most prudent conduct which Great Britain could observe was, to continue neutral towards all parties, and not renew the diplomatical connexions with France, which the revolution of August

guſt 10 had interrupted, till a ſtable government and a ſettled conſtitution, whether monarchical or republican, was fully eſtabliſhed. The new Conſtitution was not drawn up before February, 1793; and it was made capital in April, 1796, to attempt to re-eſtabliſh it.

Chap. X. The rapid progreſs of the French arms, and their decree of Nov. 19, 1792, by which aſſiſtance was promiſed to all nations that were willing to take up arms againſt their governments; the deputies from certain Britiſh ſocieties appearing at the bar of the French National Convention, and ſignifying their intention of eſtabliſhing a national convention in Great Britain; their encouragement thereto by the French Convention; are ſhewn to be ſufficient proofs of intended aggreſſion to induce Great Britain to take meaſures in conſequence. "The means which have been adopted by the republican government of France to gratify their ambition, and to extend their conqueſts, are the moſt deteſtable which human ingenuity can invent. The monarchs of France, eſpecially Louis XIV. had indeed likewiſe attempted to ſubjugate the neighbouring ſtates; but they went more openly to work, and deluded not the inhabitants of the countries which they invaded by promiſes of felicity which they were determined not to fulfil. They made no oſtentation of propagating the rights of mankind, yet they oppreſſed them infinitely leſs than the modern deſpots of republican France. They intrigued as well as the Convention and the Directory; but their intrigues were leſs injurious to mankind; for the intrigues of the former were confined chiefly to the great or to the courts of princes, whereas the intrigues of the latter operate on whole nations. The republican government of France ſet the vileſt of the human paſſions in commotion; they work on the illiterate multitude, who are not aware that they are mere engines in the hands of their employers, and that they themſelves, as well as thoſe againſt whom they are employed, will at laſt become the miſerable ſlaves of their pretended deliverers." (p. 131, 132.) The author of a tract, publiſhed in the collection of works written in defence of Louis XVI. gives a minute deſcription of the ſeveral remarkable circumſtances relative to the plot which was laid to excite an inſurrection at London towards the cloſe of the year 1792, which were all particularly known to our Government, and the exiſtence of which may be proved from the actions, ſpeeches, and confeſſions, of the French rulers themſelves. That a plot to overturn the Engliſh Government and Conſtitution at that time not only exiſted, but that the National Convention took an active part in it, admits of no doubt. Towards the cloſe of that year, Great Britain and Holland were nearly in the ſame political ſituation, and the intereſts of the two countries were ſo interwoven with each other, that an attack on the one might be juſtly conſidered as an attack on the other. In conſequence of this intimate union and reciprocal obligation, Lord Aukland, the Britiſh embaſſador at the Hague, delivered, by order of his Government, a note to the States General, who anſwered it to the like effect; but, on the very day on which they expreſſed their expectations that the neutrality which they themſelves had preſerved would not be violated by other nations, it was groſsly violated on the part of France, the Executive Council of which on this day made theſe two reſolutions; to attack the Auſtrians even on the Dutch territory, and to deprive the United Provinces of their ſovereignty over the Schelde. The Dutch claimed the aſſiſtance of Great Britain, the political ſituation of which was very different from that of 1785, when the Emperor Joſeph propoſed to open that river; for, as long as the Netherlands were poſſeſſed by the Emperor, that opening could do no injury to England, Auſtria not being a maritime power. It was of the higheſt importance to England, on various accounts, to prevent France from becoming maſters of Holland. They had not a moment to loſe, and vigorous preparations were neceſſary to reſcue Great Britain from the deſtruction which threatened it. The National Convention having publicly countenanced theſe ſocieties, which had announced their deſign of overturning the Britiſh Conſtitution, a proclamation was publiſhed againſt them, and followed by a declaration of a very numerous meeting of merchants, bankers, and traders, of London, in ſupport of the Conſtitution of Great Britain, followed by others in all parts of the kingdom, and every means adopted for the external and internal defence of the

the kingdom. If, instead of having recourse to such preparations, an embassador had been sent to Paris to make representation to the National Convention, which had in the most solemn and public manner declared itself hostile to the British Government, and consequently to the British nation, the danger would not have been averted, but augmented; the Convention would have regarded the measure as a token of fear; the pride and ambition of the French rulers would have received new nourishment; and the resolution, expressed Nov. 28, would have been more strongly confirmed. The result of a conference which Mr. Pitt, a few days before the meeting of parliament, had already had with M. Maret, afforded ample proof of this assertion; for Mr. Pitt's bare consent to negociate with an agent of the Executive Council was openly attributed, in the National Convention, by Le Brun, the French minister for foreign affairs, to a supposed dread of the French power on the part of the British minister. The United States of America, against whom the present Directory of France acts the same part as the National Convention acted against England 1792, have, in 1797, attempted an embassy under similar circumstances; and it has ended, as every man acquainted with the politicks and principles of modern French rulers, naturally expected: instead of obtaining satisfaction for past injuries, and security for the future, the embassadors were not admitted to an audience, and were obliged to return, after their mission had answered no other purpose than to increase the weight of the indignities already offered to their government and nation. An armament was therefore voted in the House of Lords without a division; and in the House of Commons with a small opposition. The alien bill was moved, and passed; and, though it equally affected strangers of every country, and included royalists as well as democrats, no government in Europe made the least complaint of it except the French, who had passed a similar one 9 months before. While this bill was under the consideration of Parliament, the Attorney-general brought in the Assignat Bill, which passed with hardly any opposition from either House. Its object was, to make both the payment and the tender of French assignats illegal; for, not to mention the immense loss which would have been finally sustained by a continued circulation of them, the National Convention, so long as its paper was taken in payment, could create at pleasure in Great Britain whatever sums it thought proper, and employ them as the means of effecting the intended insurrection. Merely, during the time that Cambaceres was at the head of the Council of Finance, assignats were issued to the amount of 3,000,000 of livres; and hence we may conclude that the quantity circulated in England, in December, 1792, was not inconsiderable. Farther, that Cambaceres sent thither, immediately from the national treasury, at least as much paper as was necessary to purchase 250,000 of livres, appears from his own words; the words "*achétes* en Angleterre" clearly prove that the remittance was made, not in hard cash, but in assignats, or the promissory notes from the French treasury. They were considered, also, as fit instruments for ruining the Bank of England, and draining the kingdom of bullion. Bills for prohibiting the exportation of arms and corn from Great Britain to France were of a necessity so obvious that it is extraordinary how any one could call it in question. The corn act extending to *foreign* corn which had been imported into England, affected France alone. There is great reason to believe that the orders given by the French Government, towards the close of 1792, for the purchase of corn in England, had, in fact, not merely the supplying of France for its object; for, though there was already as much wheat in France as was necessary for the consumption of the country admitted in the reports of their own committees, it was purchased in England, by the French minister of the interior, at a much higher price than it could have been purchased elsewhere. The French Government, therefore, had, without doubt, *secret* views to occasion a scarcity of corn in England, and excite thereby a general discontent, and thus promote the wished-for insurrection. Did France deserve then to be treated on the same footing with friendly nations? And is the complaint about partiality founded on justice? No one, who has a regard for truth, will venture to assert it, or to maintain that the British Government ought to have diminished its own, and have increased the strength of its enemy. Self-preservation is not only

a right,

a right, but a duty; and the preservation of the British Government and Constitution was a duty which Ministers owed to the nation at large. It is evident that the four acts of parliament were nothing more than measures of precaution, which the danger then impending over Great Britain required; and, as to the naval armament then ordered, it did not equal the number of ships which the French had already in commission. Nor were the land-forces augmented before the declaration of war with more than 1600 men; nor was the sum granted by parliament sufficient to fit out a fleet, which, if we consider the forward state of the French navy at that time, could do no more than act on the defensive. The French minister for foreign affairs, in his report to the National Convention, Dec. 19, said, "there is nothing in these armaments which ought to alarm us;" and he said the same after the addition of several more ships of the line. The mere fitting out of a formidable fleet by France was a sufficient justification of our fitting out another, to counteract the machines then at work to destroy our Government. In this situation of affairs, had it been the will of the National Convention and the Executive Council, war might have been avoided. That it depended entirely on the French Government whether peace should be preserved or not, has been admitted by French writers, who were not only intimately acquainted with the state of politicks at that time, but were themselves in high and official employments. That the views of Mr. Pitt were pacific, even his enemies have been obliged to admit.

In chap. XII. are examined the decree of Dec. 15, 1792, against royalty every where, and treating with it; the new exhortation to all nations inclined to insurrection; menace, in the National Convention, of an appeal from the Government to the people of Great Britain; and the proposal of Barailon rejected, to except Great Britain from the decree of Nov. 19, as not in actual war with France. Monge, the marine minister, sent a circular letter, Dec. 31, to the maritime towns of France, to encourage them to invade England; and hostilities commenced by an attempt from the batteries of Brest to sink an English ship cruizing before the harbour. Instruction to Genet, embassador to America, to excite her to assist against Great Britain. Miranda had orders to invade Dutch Flanders and Zealand, and the fleet was augmented.

In chap. XIII. we have the diplomatic communication between Great Britain and France in Dec. 1792, and Jan. 1793; the French minister Chauvelin, and other agents of the Executive Council, being permitted to reside in London, and being negociated with; and Mr. Pitt was affronted by a pretended French agent, who introduced as such a mere domestic of the Duke of Orleans, Maret, with whom, if duly authorized, Mr. Pitt declared his readiness to treat, when he was peremptorily ordered home by the Executive Council. Lord Grenville afterwards carried on a negociation with Chauvelin, the result of which proves that it was not in the power of the British Government to prevent a rupture with France. The construction put on the decree of Nov. 19, in Chauvelin's answer, is an instance of such black hypocrisy, and such daring assurance, as is hardly to be found but within the limit of republican France; for, it was given 12 days after the decree of Dec. 15, in which the National Convention solemnly declared, that every nation which would *not* rebel against its own government should be treated as an *enemy*; and 14 days after a solemn declaration, that France would not attack Holland while that power confined itself on its part within the bounds of strict neutrality, Miranda had positive orders to invade Dutch Flanders and Zealand within 12 days at farthest.

Chap. XIV. gives proof that the French rulers had fully resolved on a war with Great Britain some time before the middle of January, 1793, before the negociation ended, if not before it commenced. Investigation of the motives which induced them to undertake it. These were, the necessity of employing their armies abroad, to prevent mischief at home; a determined hatred of royalty, and combination, bound by oath, to destroy it every where; rage for conquest, and supporting the character of the *Great Nation*.

Chap. XV. During the last fourteen days before the declaration of war, M. Chauvelin demanded, Jan. 17, 1793, to be acknowledged embassador of the French Republick, and was refused; recalled by the French Executive

tive Council, Jan. 23; and ordered out of England Jan. 24, for, beſides that his purpoſe was anſwered, he was intriguing with Oppoſition. His diſmiſſion, therefore, cannot be numbered among the cauſes of the war. The late negociation was notified to the States General by Lord Auckland, who accompanied it with a memorial on the conduct of the French rulers. A new negociation was propoſed to be opened between Dumouriez and Lord Auckland. Maret came from Paris to London, where he remained 8 days, but, for want of inſtruction from the French Executive Council, again produced no effect, and the conference of Dumouriez with Lord Auckland did not take place, becauſe the National Convention refuſed to await the iſſue of it, and declared war againſt Great Britain and Holland Feb. 1.

Chap. XVI. treats of the ſtate of parties in France at the beginning of 1793; junction of Robeſpierre's party with that of Briſſot on the ſubject of the war with Great Britain, the decree for which paſſed without one diſſenting vote; ſeventeen pretexts alledged in juſtification of it examined and confuted. But for theſe we muſt refer to vol. II. p 210—218, as moſt of them have been ſtated and refuted as we went along. In concluſion, the author ſums up his arguments, and ſhews that, though the two great parties in France, the Girondiſts and the Jacobins, formed a junction on the queſtion of war with Great Britain, yet, as ſoon as they found that it did not anſwer their expectations, they accuſed each other of having been the authors of it. And this mutual accuſation is a tacit acknowledgement, from both parties, that the blame did not attach to the Britiſh Government. "After a ſtatement of theſe premiſes, all of which have been proved in the preceding hiſtory by unanſwerable documents, every ſhadow of doubt muſt be removed in regard to the origin of that war which was declared by the National Convention Feb. 1, 1793. It was a war of aggreſſion, of injury, and of inſult, on the part of France, as well in the motives which gave it birth, as in the open declaration of it; and, on the part of Great Britain, it was juſt and neceſſary, as being ſtrictly a war of ſelf-defence." (p. 232.)

An appendix contains a narrative of the attempts made by the Britiſh Government to reſtore peace, equally proving that the continuance of the war can no more be aſcribed to the Britiſh Government than the commencement of it. On the firſt negotiation, brought about by Mr. Wickham's conference with M. Barthelemi, France demanded to retain all her conqueſts, and Great Britain to reſtore hers. After the Auſtrian victory at Arnberg, Auguſt 24, 1796, a ſecond negotiation was evaded by the Directory refuſing to treat unleſs with perſons furniſhed with full powers and official papers. Lord Malmeſbury was ſent to Paris, to propoſe a principle of compenſation or mutual reſtitution, the particular objects of which the Directory refuſed to admit, and alſo to give any counter-project of their own, and broke off the negociation by inſinuations againſt the *ſincerity* of England. Ireland was invaded; and, ſo far were the French Directors from making the Iriſh expedition ſubordinate to the iſſue of the negotiation, that the final order for the execution of it was given ſeveral days before they even knew the terms which the Britiſh Government would give as the price of peace. After the failure of their deſigns by ſea, and the ill ſucceſs of the Emperor, which obliged him to renounce his poſſeſſions in Lombardy and the Low Countries, a freſh negociation was opened at Liſle, wherein Great Britain offered *to reſtore, without exception, all conqueſts made from France, and require the reſtitution of none made by France*; and to make peace with Holland and Spain, allies of France, only retaining the iſland of Trinidad, Cape of Good Hope, Trincomalé in Ceylon, and exchanging Negapatnam for the town and fort of Cochin. The Directory required, as a preliminary ſtep to any negociation, a complete reſtitution; when Lord Malmeſbury replied, that nothing then would be left for a ſubject of negotiation, he received for anſwer, *that this would not be the caſe, that many articles would ſtill remain to be propoſed, and many points for important diſcuſſion.* A compliance with the demand of the Directory would have laid Great Britain at the mercy of an unrelenting foe; it was anſwered as it merited, with a formal refuſal; and, on the very day on which the anſwer was returned, the Britiſh Embaſſador received from

from the French Plenipotentiaries, agreeably as they expressly declared to their instructors, an order to depart from Lisle within 24 hours. "Thus ended the last negociation between Great Britain and France, which, if any doubt had remained, that nothing but the total overthrow of the British empire could satisfy the ambition of the French rulers, must entirely remove it. But the confident expectations of their political enthusiasts have been disappointed in a manner which they little imagined, for, from the rupture of the negociation at Lisle to the close of 1798, a period during which the single island of Great Britain, deserted by its former friends, had not only to combat alone with the enormous power of France and its allies, but to struggle with a most formidable insurrection in Ireland, the page of History presents one continued series of French disasters and of British triumphs. The indignation of Britons has been roused; and, under the guidance of a Ministry whose talents and whose efforts are proportionate to the great emergency, they have shewn themselves equal to the conflict to which they have been driven, and have displayed an energy which shall make the haughty rulers of republican France repent of their insolence and their presumption." (pp. 265, 266.)

We have dwelt the longer on this argumentative, decisive, and comparative "History of the Politicks of Great Britain and France" for the last nine years, with a view to present to our readers, in as contracted a compass as possible, a convincing proof of the justice as well as necessity, we had almost said expediency, of the war in which the two nations have been for seven years engaged. Mr. M. is entitled to the warmest praise of every true lover of his country and its constitution; and only those whom interest or partiality keep still in blindness will remain unconvinced by his authorities, which are drawn from authentic documents of France herself.

28. *Thoughts on the Interference of* Great Britain *with the Political Concerns of the Continent.*

"THE juvenile author of the *brochure* now submitted to the publick solicits indulgence to the imperfections, both in sentiment and composition, that it may be found to contain." To us he signs himself J. B. But he offers only hackneyed arguments from history and very late experience.

29. *Essays on the Venereal Disease, and its concomitant Affections. Part the Second. Containing additional Evidence, with critical and practical Remarks, on the new Antisyphilitic Remedies; and an Answer to some Objections made against the former Part.* By William Blair, *A. M. T. M. S. Surgeon of the* Lock *Hospital and* Asylum, *and of the* Finsbury *Dispensary, &c.*

OUR medical readers are much obliged to Mr. Blair for this very candid and satisfactory view of the opinions and experiments which have already appeared on this interesting subject. So many and so great are the evils often consequent upon a liberal use of mercury, that a substitute less objectionable and more friendly to the human system would indeed have been a most desireable acquisition; and it is not surprising that the flattering appearances which have, in many instances, followed the use of the nitrous acid and other *analogous* substances, should have called forth the most enthusiastic encomiums from the first reporters of these extraordinary effects. There is, to the honour of modern medical practitioners be it mentioned, an ardent desire for the improvement of the profession in all its branches; and, should the votaries of this new practice have expelled themselves to the necessity of making some rather mortifying retractions, the zeal which they have shewn in so good a cause may enable them to encounter, without a blush, the disappointed looks, or even sneers, of their brethren, who, with more phlegm and less enthusiasm, have doubted or disbelieved.—It is evident, however, from the publication before us, that these new medicines and applications most certainly have some salutary influence over the venereal disease, although far short of the encomiums which have been lavished upon them; and we can refer, with some degree of satisfaction, to the opinion delivered on this subject in our review of Dr. Rollo's Treatise on the Diabetes Mellitus. It then appeared to us, as it must now do to every unprejudiced medical reader, that these medicines would be chiefly applicable to that peculiar state of the venereal disease in which, under the continued use of mercury in all or any of its various forms, the constitution of the patient becomes

becomes ſtill farther debilitated, hectic ſymptoms ſupervene, and the ulcerations ſpread in a formidable and alarming manner, ſo as to have often rendered very experienced practitioners doubtful whether to attribute the miſchief to the uncontrouled progreſs of the diſeaſe, or to ſome malignant influence inherent in the mineral. In this diſtreſſing ſituation every accurate obſerver may have ſeen the happieſt effects from the uſe of opium, bark, ſarſaparilla, milk-diet, and other nutritious food, after relinquiſhing the grand ſpecifick, mercury.

We will not preſume to ſay that we think the nitrous acid, and other ſubſtances which modern Chemiſtry calls analogous, though, in our eſtimation, directly the reverſe, are to be conſidered merely as reſtorative medicines, on a par with thoſe above enumerated. We, on the contrary, believe, from a general view of the controverſy, that the nitrous acid has really ſome properties faintly emulous of thoſe which are well known to reſide in mercury and its compounds; but we hope that few private practitioners will ever truſt to the nitric acid alone.

It is, however, a very important point gained, that, in thoſe caſes where mercury fails to produce its ſalutary effects on the diſeaſe, or where it is neceſſary, for a time, to abſtain from its uſe, we may, with ſome proſpect of advantage, have recourſe to this acid, without loſing ground, till mercury can be again adminiſtered with ſafety and propriety.

As to the numerous facts on record, demonſtrating that the primary ſymptoms have yielded to the acid, we believe the ſame thing would, in moſt of them, have happened had cleanlineſs and external applications alone been uſed; and we can alſo very readily believe that, in ſome of the ſecondary caſes, the merit of the acid may have chiefly conſiſted in giving activity to mercurial particles lying dormant in the ſyſtem; for, it is well known that ſome peculiar conſtitutions cannot, without much difficulty, be made ſenſible of the mercurial ſtimulus: and it is not very probable that many of the ſecondary caſes can have come under the adminiſtration of the nitrous acid without a previous uſe of mercurials. Admitting, however, a deduction from the recorded cures of ſecondary ſymptoms from this cauſe, we are ſtill compelled to yield our aſſent to ſome of the cures being really aſcribable to theſe medicines.

As to the chemical theories and principles upon which they have been originally exhibited, they appear to us to be altogether fallacious; and it gives us pleaſure to obſerve, in different parts of the work before us, that a ſimilar ſentiment is entertained by ſome of the writers to whom we are indebted for theſe uſeful reports. We believe, if they will take the trouble to conſult "The Medical Spectator" on the ſubject of the Harringtonian theory of the formation of the atmoſphere, and its relative connexion with animal and vegetable life, they will be ſtill farther convinced that our modern chemical philoſophers have imbibed very erroneous notions on the ſubject of what they call Oxygen, Hydrogen, &c. But this is not the place to enter into ſo extenſive a ſubject; we will, however, juſt hint, at preſent, that that part of the atmoſphere which excites the vital powers, on which the generation of animal heat, and the formation of every *alkaleſcent* principle inherent in the animal fabrick, depend, can never, with any degree of propriety, be denominated *oxy*genous. ***

*** We are always happy in being favoured with the correſpondence of the author of "The Medical Spectator," either in this or any other department of our Miſcellany.

30. *The Lectures of* J. B. de Mainauduc, *M.D. Member of the Corporation of Surgeons in* London. *Part I.*

THE myſtery, ſhall we ſay, or cheat, of this impudent empirick's ſyſtem is here ſo completely diſcloſed, that one is aſtoniſhed what motives, and we ſhould be aſhamed and grieved to aſcribe them to worſe than *credulity*, could attract ſuch a concourſe of all ranks to his deception. *All* diſtempers, without the *exception of one*, were to be cured by "the mind conceiving that the *ſtreams of atoms, which continually ruſh forth from the fingers, are continued out and lengthened out into long inviſible fingers, which become continuations of our viſible ones*, and which, being compoſed of minute particles, are perfectly adapted to paſs through the pores of another form, and to be applied, as we ſhould our viſible fingers, to the very part on which it is intended to act."—Thus, in the cure of the ſtone:

"The

"The impreſſions produced by ſtone on the hands and fingers of the examiner will be Heavineſs, indolence, and cold: And theſe impreſſions are uniformly the ſame, over the entire extent of the ſtone, from centre to circumference in every direction.

"But when we have paſſed the bounds of the ſtone, the impreſſions immediately alter, becauſe we no longer receive the emanations from the ſtone, but from the parts which ſurround or contain it.

"Suppoſe the ſtone to be ſituated in the urinary bladder: when we get beyond the bounds of the ſtone, we receive emanations from the bladder, and the impreſſions muſt then be according to the healthy or diſeaſed ſtate of that viſcus.

"If the ſtone has not cauſed inflammation, or any morbid affection in the bladder, we muſt receive the impreſſions of health; which are,

An Equable,
Soft,
Gentle,
Natural, } Heat.

"But if the irritating ſurface of the ſtone has induced

Inflammation,
Pus, or matter,
Schirrhus, or
Mortification;

the impreſſions muſt be ſuch as thoſe different ſtages communicate."

The next practice is to remove the ſtone:

"To remove the heap of ſand, thus accumulated into ſtone, it muſt be again reduced to ſand, or to very fine gravel. The connecting bond, which, during health, had been one of the natural humours of the body, muſt be again attenuated by mixing its thick and gummy atoms with other more fluid ones of the ſame nature, and the ſtone muſt then be cruſhed into powder.

"This operation calls forth a recollection and an exertion of the practical rules, which I have endeavoured to explain; and comprehends, by its complexity, ſeveral of the different modes of action or treatment.

"In the firſt place, the rules for examination muſt have been judiciouſly exerted to aſcertain the ſituation and ſize of the ſtone, and to judge of the injuries which the ſurrounding parts may have ſuſtained from it.

"In the ſecond place, our inviſible power muſt be applied to the juices which circulate in the vicinity of the ſtone: they muſt be conducted to the ſtone and immediately applied to its ſurface, ſo that the ſtone muſt be ſoaked in that fluid for the purpoſe of diſſolving the gum which ſticks the particles of ſand to each other.

"The third proceſs is action, by ſtriking thoſe very emanating particles that conſtitute that inviſible part of our form, which it is intended to employ, whether it be the hand, the eye, or any other part. By ſtriking them, I ſay, forcibly, and in conſtant and rapid ſucceſſion againſt the ſtone, the particles of ſand, which, by ſteeping, are rendered leſs tenacious to each other, detach, and falling again into duſt are taken up and waſhed out of the body by the natural evacuation."

To cure the head-ache, occaſioned by indigeſtion:

"The internal cavity and coat of the ſtomach muſt be cleared of ſlime; the inviſible fingers muſt ſcrape, as it were, all the internal ſurface; and we muſt carefully attend to ſuch evacuations as Nature may dictate.

"If a ſtrong inclination to vomit ſhould come on, direct the ſtuff through the cardia, or left orifice, through which aliment paſſes into the ſtomach: but, if a contrary evacuation ſhould be indicated, either by the operator's impreſſions, or by the patient's own feelings, it muſt be aſſiſted and not counteracted.

"The ſenſations produced by this ropy humour in the ſtomach are

A Thick, Gummy,

feel on the fingers; and, when they are gently moved, they meet with a ſlight degree of reſiſtance; if attempted to be bent, the ſkin feels

Stiff, and a little Rigid.

"To judge of the depth of the ſlimy humour in the ſtomach, the fingers muſt be perpendicularly dipped in it to the bottom of the ſtomach; the conſequence will be, the impreſſion of

A Circular Line,

as if a ſtring ſurrounded each finger, marking the depth to which they had ſunk in the ſtuff.

"From that line downwards to the fingers'-ends, they feel

Stiff and Rigid:

but above theſe bounds, the fingers and hand have their natural feel."....

"We cloſe the preſent curative inſtructions; in which you perceive that all received theories of diſeaſe are totally overturned; ſymptoms, pulſe, and all the deemed unerring rules, are rejected, and the entire voluminous materia medica reſcued from the torture of alteration and improvement. We have, in ſhort, eſtabliſhed a permanent peace with the entire animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, and reduced the medical library to a very ſmall compaſs.—Thrice happy the man, who, his taſk accompliſhed, ſhall receive the laſt Eternal Benediction, ceaſe to emanate, and reſign, unatmoſphered, his uſeleſs houſe of particles."

A portrait of the Doctor is prefixed.

31. *Of Imagination, as a Cause and as a Cure of Disorders of the Body, exemplified by fictitious Tractors and epidemical Convulsions. Read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of* Bath. *By* John Haygarth, *M D. F.R.S.* London *and* Edinburgh, *of the Medical Society at* Edinburgh, *and of the* American *Academy of Arts and Sciences.*

WE seldom remember, in the course of our medical criticisms, to have received more pleasure or satisfaction than what the perusal of this short but excellent essay hath afforded us. From a subject so apparently barren and useless as that of the metallic tractors, which, in point of medical as well as mechanical virtues, have always, in our estimation, ranked *much below* those of a tenpenny nail, we little expected to meet with a most useful and ingenious medical publication, entitled, from its intrinsic merit, to the serious perusal and attention of every practitioner. Dull, indeed, must be his faculties who cannot, from this work, draw something advantageous either to himself or to those who place a confidence in his prescriptions.

The name of Haygarth will always ensure the attention of the Faculty; and, after this general eulogium, we have only farther to remark, that the very ingenious suggestion of this gentleman has been the means of producing the work before us, which contains an admirable and well-written letter from Mr. Smith, of the Bristol infirmary, completely satisfactory and decisive, respecting these wonder-working instruments,—more wonder-working when FICTITIOUS.

32. *The Efficacy of* Perkins's *Patent Metallic Tractors, in Topical Diseases, on the Human Body and Animals; exemplified by* 250 *Cases, from the first Literary Characters in* Europe *and* America. *To which is prefixed, A Preliminary Discourse, in which the fallacious Attempts of Dr.* Haygarth *to detract from the Merits of the Tractors are detected and fully confuted. By* Benjamin Douglas Perkins, *A. M. of* Leicester Square, *Son of Dr.* Perkins *the Discoverer.*

AFTER the very fair and candid trial of the *wooden* tractors, recorded in the preceding pamphlet, we have little inclination to labour through the cloud of attestations contained in the work before us, the true spirit of which is discoverable in the very curious production of the letter of thanks from the Secretary of the Royal Society, for a present of the "Experiments with the Metallic Tractors." Perhaps some of the persons of rank and understanding, who have recorded their names upon this occasion, may also be dupes enough to consider that letter as implying the approbation of the Royal Society. We have, however, the authority of the declaration prefixed to every volume of the "Philosophical Transactions" to prove how cautious that learned body are about hazarding their sanction.

We shall subjoin Mr. P's account of the life and character of his father:

"It is probably known to most of those into whose hands this book may fall, that Dr. Elisha Perkins, the author of this discovery, last autumn, 1799, fell a victim to that destructive malady the yellow fever, at New York (LXIX. 904). Possibly it may not be unacceptable to the reader to be made acquainted with some of the circumstances of the life of a man who has brought to light so extraordinary a discovery in the physical world. He was the son of Dr. Joseph Perkins, of Norwich, Connecticut, one of the most eminent and extensive practitioners, for about 40 years, in the state in which he resided. He died, at the age of 90, in the year 1795, leaving four sons, two of whom were also physicians. Dr. Elisha Perkins, the eldest of these, after he had completed his studies, and qualified himself for entering on his profession, settled at Plainfield, in the county of Windham, where he was soon engaged in an extensive practice. Applications were then made to him to take medical pupils; and, for 20 years, he admitted as many as he could do justice to. For a long period he was annually elected chairman of the Medical Society of Windham County, and generally the first representative in the Connecticut Medical Convention, of which he was also a fellow. In the course of the last 17 years, he accidentally met with a phænomenon which suggested a metallic influence on the animal body. With a view of turning it to some useful purpose, he instantly commenced and prosecuted a course of experiments, which consisted on the application of various metals, and compounds of metals, to diseases. These, however, for many years, added but little to the information he obtained from the first observation. The extreme uncertainty attending the result of all his experiments sometimes almost inclined him to think his discovery was all a fallacy, and the effects ascribable to imagination. In the year 1796, however, he acquired some new ideas on the subject, which led to the discovery of the unequivocal influence of certain metallic substances on diseases, and the invention of the metallic tractors. This was instantly communicated to some of his best friends, who

who advised him, without delay, to apply for a patent. As he had a large family, and his affairs considerably embarrassed, in consequence of neglecting the usual calls of his profession, in the prosecution of this his favourite object, added to some pecuniary sacrifices in establishing a public seminary for the education of youth, he was persuaded to adopt the measure, and accordingly repaired to Philadelphia, the seat of Government, where a patent was granted to secure the benefit of the discovery. The hospitals and other public institutions of that city were the theatres of some of his first experiments. The reputation which the practice has since gained cannot be better conceived than by observing the numerous communications of the literary characters in all parts of the United States in its favour (p. 87). In America, as in England, it has not escaped the clamours of Interest, Ignorance, and Prejudice.—When the yellow fever began to devastate the large cities of America, he entertained the idea that, amongst other remedies, sufficient trials had not been given to powerful antiseptics; and, as he conceived it the duty of a medical man to run every hazard where the least ray of hope beamed, he resolved on visiting the disorder. Accordingly, in 1798, on receiving an invitation from the Board of Health at New London, where the fever was raging, he repaired thither, and thought he witnessed good effects from a preparation of common vinegar, saturated with marine salt, or muriate of soda, and diluted with three-fourths its quantity of hot water, and administered warm; a remedy which he had previously used with great success in the dysentery and scarlatina anginosa, which had been very prevalent and fatal in the New England States some years before. [See an account of his practice in the Philosophical Magazine for December, 1798, in a letter from Dr. Oliver.] But, as the fever had nearly subsided on his arrival, he did not meet with cases enough to authorize any thing conclusive. The disease still remaining at Boston, a distance of about an hundred miles, he instantly went to that city, and notified the poor that he would attend them gratis. There, however, from the lateness of the season, he had not an opportunity of putting any remedy to the test. During the last summer, 1799, at the usual season for the commencement of the disorder, with an anxious wish to be instrumental in discovering some successful remedy against that growing calamity, he again left his place of residence in Connecticut and visited New York, about two hundred miles distant. That city soon presented a scene of desolation and despair, and, when the inhabitants were flying in every direction, and, with them, many of the faculty, he resolved on continuing, and even notified in the public papers his willingness to visit, in any parts of the city, all, indiscriminately, who should apply. This, of course, immediately overwhelmed him in business, and more especially as medical assistance was hardly possible to be procured, particularly by the poor, who resided in the most unhealthy situations. He, however, withstood the immense fatigue necessarily arising from so many applications in that intensely hot season for about four weeks, when, on the 2d of September, he was himself taken sick, and, being previously worn out with attendance on others, he survived only five days, and died at the age of 61.—It may not be deemed the part of an affectionate son to give his father's professional character, or the merit of those attempts at relieving the distressed. Of the former, as a physician, the reader will see (p. 97) a letter from his Excellency the Chief Justice of the United States, who was a native and a resident of the same state with the Doctor; and another (p. 98) from the Secretary and Fellow of the American Philosophical Society. If the solicitude expressed in the bulletin of health at his illness, which it immediately announced in an unusual manner, and the subsequent sensations evinced when its termination was stated, be any criterion for judging on the second head, his death was lamented as of one who had devoted his life to the cause of humanity, and enriched the healing art with one of her most important remedies." (p. xxiv—xxix.)

33. *The Ram's Horn sounded Seven Times upon lifeless Hills and Mountains, which shall be brought down, and the Mountain of the Lord (the true Church) exalted above all, and shall abide for ever. Also, Remarks upon* Thomas Paine's *Second Part of "The Age of Reason," with an Appendix, being a Journal of Seven Days. By* John Bonfell, *of the City of* Norwich, *a Worshiper of the one and the only one living and eternal* God, *and a Disciple of* Jesus Christ.

IF the reader does not conclude, from the title, that the author is a deranged Quaker, let him read this pamphlet, and wait for two others announced at the end of the preface: "An extraordinary Message from the Inhabitants of the Celestial Regions, addressed to John Browne, Esq. Mayor, to the Magistrates of the City of Norwich, and also to the Teachers of the Established Church, bring a renewed Visitation of Divine Love;" and "A Journal of his Life," &c. &c.

34. *A complete Analysis of Dr.* Adam Smith's "*Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth*

Wealth of Nations." *By* Jeremiah Joyce.

OUR readers cannot be enough cautioned against the pernicious view with which this celebrated work is here analyſed (in many places wilfully curtailed and mutilated) and illuſtrated with notes.

35. *A Letter to the Rev.* Percival Stockdale, *Vicar of* Leſbury *and* Long Houghton, *in the County of* Northumberland, *in Conſequence of his late Letter addreſſed to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* Durham.

36. *Poſtſcript of a Letter to the Rev.* Percival Stockdale, *Vicar of* Leſbury *and* Long Houghton, *in the County of* Northumberland, *in Conſequence of his late Letter addreſſed to the Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Biſhop of* Durham. *The Poſtſcript in Reply to the Rev. Mr.* Stockdale's *late Addreſs to the Publick.*

WE cannot but ſubſcribe to the repreſentations of the author of theſe two pamphlets, and recommend them to the cooleſt and moſt ſerious attention Mr. S. can give them. His Letter to the Biſhop of Durham was reviewed vol. LXII. p. 934. See alſo LXIII. 733.

37. *A Sermon on the Excellence of* Britiſh *Juriſprudence, preached* March 10, 1790, *in the Cathedral Church of* Salisbury, *before the Judge of Aſſize. By* William Coxe, *A. M. F. R. S. F. A. S. Rector of* Bemerton, *and Domeſtic Chaplain to the Lord Biſhop of* Salisbury.

GIVES a clear and comprehenſive view of his ſubject, and a judicious ſelection of the principal points of excellence which diſtinguiſh our ſyſtem of laws and their advantageous adminiſtration. The text is Prov. viii. 15; and the profits of the ſale will be appropriated to the Salisbury infirmary.

38. *Earl* Moira. *By a Son of* St. Patrick.

A LABOURED panegyrick on the Earl, whoſe advice and meaſures are repreſented as alone capable of ſaving Ireland, and preventing the miſchiefs that have happened there. But, on the idea of coercion only, it may be ſufficient to obſerve, that, when a milder ſyſtem was adopted by the preſent brave and humane Viceroy, it was ſoon found abſolutely neceſſary to change it.

39. *A Pocket Conſpectus of the New* London *and* Edinburgh Pharmacopœias: *wherein the Virtues, Uſes, and Doſes of the ſeveral Articles and Preparations contained in thoſe Works are concisely ſtated, their Pronunciation as to Quantity is diſtinctly marked, and a Variety of other Particulars reſpecting them given; calculated, more eſpecially, for the Uſe of junior Practitioners. By* Robert Graves, *M. D. of the Royal College of Phyſicians,* London, *Member of the Medical Societies of* London *and* Edinburgh. Sherborne *printed.*

THIS is an extremely uſeful little manual; and the following Table, deſigned to ſhew the doſes of medicine proper for perſons at different ages, cannot but be acceptable to ſuch of our country readers as attend to the relief of their diſtreſſed neighbours in a period of ſickneſs.

"Suppoſe one dram of any medicine a ſufficient doſe for an adult, that is, for one of twenty-one years of age, then other ages will require as follow:

Ages.	Common Doſe	Proportionate Doſes.
Weeks 7	$\frac{1}{15}$	Gr. iv.
Months 7	$\frac{1}{15}$	Gr. v.
14	$\frac{1}{8}$	Gr. viſs.
28	$\frac{1}{4}$	Gr. xij.
Years $3\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	Gr. xv.
5	$\frac{1}{3}$	ʒj.
7	$\frac{1}{2}$	ʒſs.
14	$\frac{2}{3}$	ʒij.
21	Comm. D.	ʒj.
63	$\frac{11}{12}$	Gr. lv.
77	$\frac{5}{6}$	ʒijſs.
100	$\frac{2}{6}$	ʒij.

40. *An Eſſay on the Education of Youth. By* John Evans, *A. M. Author of the Sketch of the Denominations of the* Chriſtian *World, together with its Sequel, and Maſter of a Seminary for Ten Pupils in* Hoxton *Square.*

WE learn, principally, from this eſſay, the author's preſent ſituation; but, as a compoſition, it is inferior to his other works.

41. *Thoughts on alleviating the Miſeries attendant upon Common Proſtitutes.*

THE caſe of theſe unhappy women, greatly aggravated and the numbers increaſed ſince the inſtitution of the Magdalen hoſpital, is here ſtrongly, and we cannot but fear too truly, painted. The plan of relief now propoſed is by a new inſtitution of a ſimilar kind, to which theſe unfortunate women might apply in every ſtage of their diſtreſs, from the earlieſt to the laſt, and by raiſing funds for building large penitentiary-houſes to accommodate them, or ſupply them, before admiſſion, with medical aid, nurſes, con-

venient houſes, food and cloaths, money to enable them to return to their friends, and premiums encouraging them to do ſo, and even, by proper advertiſements, to provide for young women-ſervants who come from the country to better their condition, and frequently are left expoſed and friendleſs. The plan is certainly deſerving encouragement.

42. *Contradictions; or, Who could have thought it? A Novel, from the* French. *In Two Volumes. By* John Hemet.

CAN any good come from Nazareth? was an interrogation of antient date. Can any good be expected from a French novel, conſidering the licentious manners of that nation? is a queſtion that may reaſonably be aſked in the preſent caſe. The merits of this work are fully expreſſed in the title-page; it is indeed full of contradictions. The hero of the piece, who has his name concealed throughout the whole, falls deſperately in love, firſt with Charlotte, then with a widow, and finally with Henrietta. His man Peter, who forms the prominent character in the novel, is the confidential friend of his maſter in theſe diverſified amours. Theſe volumes contain nothing intereſting, and the tranſlation is ſhamefully defective. Beſides the ridiculous repetition, in almoſt every page, of "Peter, ſaid I," the following errors we noticed among many others. Vol. II. p. 5. "But *by-and-by*" inſtead of *ſoon*; which the tranſlator certainly ſhould have been aware of, the former being a vulgariſm. P. 49, "I ſtepped in, and found NOBODY." P. 123, "I threatened to kill me." The author has written in the Shandean ſtyle; and, in the XVIIth chapter, has apparently copied from Sterne, as will appear from the following paſſage: "The next morning, when Peter came into my room, a full half-hour before the time, his head was already dreſſed and powdered; a thing he had not done ſince the day when I was to have been married the firſt time. I made this remark, and alſo *recollected it was decade*." This ſeems evidently borrowed from La Fleur and "Le Dimanche," in the Sentimental Journey.—We cannot help congratulating the tranſlator on the wonderful diſcovery of "finding nobody," that grand author of miſchief, who has hitherto ſo adroitly eluded the moſt diligent ſearch that for ages has been made—if haply he might be found!!!

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

P. requeſts information concerning Nicolas Hyde, of Lottingham and Hinton-Dawbeney, Chief Juſtice of England. He married Mary daughter of Arthur Swain, of Sarſton, co. Northampton, and had iſſue Catharine, married to Major Robert Gore, of Sherſton, co. Wilts, and a ſon, Sir Arthur Hyde, who reſided in Ireland, at Caſtle-Hyde. And whether any relationſhip ſubſiſted between the above Chief Juſtice Hyde and Hyde Earl of Clarendon.

O. P. would be glad to know who was the father of John Harris, D. D. biſhop of Landaff 1730, and dean of Wells, where he died 1738, and was buried with his wife, who was Anne Wogan, about the ſame time; and who was ſhe the daughter of? Who was the father of Thomas Harris, vicar of Llanedern, co. Glamorgan, and who died about the ſame time? Thomas had ſome other livings given him when the Doctor was created Biſhop of Landaff. He lived on the borders of Glamorgan and Merionethſhires. Qu. Was he not a brother of the Doctor? and was he not fellow of Jeſus (or ſome other college) Oxford? If ſo, when did he reſign his fellowſhip?

A CONSTANT READER aſks, Whether Mr. Ralph, who died in 1762, and whom Pope has ſatirized in the Dunciad, was the ingenious author of the "Critical Review of the Public Buildings in and about London and Weſtminſter," who has ſo ſeverely criticiſed the buildings erected under the direction of Nicolas Hawkſmoor? Whether he was an architect, or of what other profeſſion he was, with ſome account of his family? Likewiſe, if Sir John Vanbrugh was the architect of St. John's church, Weſtminſter?

O. aſks our correſpondents in Ireland, To what alludes the titular diſtinction or name of "*The White Knight*," given to ſeveral of the antient family of *Fitzgibbon*, from ſome branch of which (he preſumes) is deſcended the Earl of Clare, lord high chancellor of Ireland, and who was lately graced with a ſeat in our Houſe of Lords, by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon, of Sidbury, co. Devon?—He alſo requeſts information as to the name of "The Knight of Kerry."

A CONSTANT READER aſks how to take out the ſtain of tea or red wine after muſlin has been waſhed; lemon having been tried without effect.

Penſhurſt, p. 111, is engraved and very fully deſcribed in Haſted's Kent, I. 408.

Mr. MALCOLM's View and Deſcription of HANWELL in our next; with "Midnight Reflections;" MESSALA's Second Letter; &c. &c. &c.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 3.

THE following Ode, the subject of which is peculiarly interesting, came into my hands accidentally; and, if I conjecture right, such poetry can only proceed from the pen of *that gentleman*, who, as a poet, now holds the place of Mr. GRAY. I do not absolutely affirm this, but the merit of such a piece of lyrical excellence should be preserved in such a repository as your valuable records of learning and history.

S. K.

THE DIRGE OF BELGIUM,
OCTOBER, 1799, AN ODE.

HEARD you the strain from yonder sky
On Albion burst in choral Majesty?
See his throne great Ocean leave;
The Deities, who round him wait,
Attendant on his State;
The firm Earth shakes; the billows heave;
And from the deep Tritonian shell
Slow solemn-breathing notes o'er Belgium
pause and swell!

From thy awful rock ferene,
Holy FREEDOM, hear and bend;
Thine the Heroes, thine the scene,
Thine the cause; great Pow'r! descend;
On raven plumes, involving all,
Brooding Death unfolds the pall!

'Tis not Superstition's groan,
Frantic yell, or sullen moan,
Philip's gloom and Alva's frown,
Call thy righteous vengeance down;
Godless monsters stalk around:
Hear, and guard this fated ground.

Lo, beyond the Eastern gate,
Britain bold confirms thy state;
By Aurora's earliest beam,
By the proud and mystic stream,
O'er the prostrate Tyrant's sway
India hails thy opening day.

See, arous'd in Virtue's cause,
Sacred Rights and equal Laws,
Armed Nations raise the prayer;
Bid the avenging Eagle bear
Thy thunders from the realms of Paul:
Rise, and crush the monster Gaul!

By Andraste's radiant throne;
By the sphere and wizard's stone;
By old Mador's Druid lyre,
Struck with more than Grecian fire;
Thy words of potency infuse,
Breathing o'er the Patriot Muse.

Ling'ring on the Belgian shore,
Hallow'd tears see Albion pour
O'er the grave where warriors sleep,
Victors of the subject deep;
There Honour, Virtue, Justice mourn,
Clasping sad their rustral urn.

Holy Goddess, hear and spare;
Give thy chosen Heroes rest:
Though steep'd in crimson streams of war,
Soon be the sword in olive drest.
Valour triumphs:—yet they die!
Lift the recording tablet high,
And hail the champion sons of Truth and
Liberty.

ODE,
Written immediately after the glorious Victory obtained by Admiral Lord NELSON, *over the French Fleet on the Coast of Egypt.*

AGAIN Britannia's navies sweep
With victor prow the azure deep;
Again resounds her cannons' roar
In thund'ring peels from shore to shore,
And loud proclaims her boundless reign
O'er hoary Ocean's wide domain.
While Gaul her pow'r with horror views,
No more her empty threats renews,
Sunk in despair with madd'ning fury raves,
And yields to Albion's sons the empire of
the waves.

Lo! now th' applauding voice of Fame
Wafts o'er the deep her NELSON's name:
Afric's glad sons enraptur'd glow
To see o'erwhelm'd their haughty foe;
Rush to the shore a numerous band,
To hail the saviour of their land,
Proclaim his name from pole to pole,
Far as his waves old Ocean roll:
While on brave Nelson's praise dwells every
Briton's tongue, [grateful sung.
For him are blessings pour'd, for him are

No more shall Gallia proudly boast,
To rear her standard on our coast;
No more her fleet triumphant ride,
'Whelm'd in old Ocean's briny tide;
Still shall Britannia's happy isle
Be blest with Plenty's bounteous smile;
Still shall fair Commerce waft her stores
On every wave to Britain's shores;
And here blest Liberty her empire keep,
And give to Britain's sons the empire of the
deep.

Jan. 13. —— DE-WILLOWBY.

LINES
Upon the capture of his Majesty's late ship the HERMIONE, *cut out of a Spanish port by the boats of the* SURPRIZE, *Capt.* HAMILTON.

WHEN Spain, unmindful of her antient fame, [shame!
Receiv'd the base Assassins *—Britain's
Castilian honour heard the deed, and sigh'd;
Shock'd was her gen'rous nation's manly
pride?
But Britain, mistress of the subject main,
Tears the Hermione from humbled Spain:

* After the detestable crew of the Hermione had murdered their officers, they carried the frigate into a Spanish port.

In

In vain beneath the rampart's fire she lies,
No harbour shields her from the bold Surprize!
Though base the vessel, yet 'tis greatly won,
And gives immortal fame to HAMILTON.

W. T. F.

THE RETROSPECT.

AH! little didst thou think, fond Maid,
By Hope's delusive dreams betray'd;
When o'er the downy couch of youth
The enchantress nurs'd the buds of joy;
And Innocence and dauntless Truth
Bid Sorrow's frowning spectres fly;
While young Delight, with roses crown'd,
Scatt'ring his fragrant odours round,
Led smiling Pleasure in his train,
Seeming to mock the dart of Pain:—

Ah! little didst thou think, fond Maid,
(Though drooping now in Sorrow's shade,)
When o'er thy weak, unsheltered form,
The bursting clouds their torrents shed;
And wayward Fate's relentless storm
Pour'd forth its horrors on thy head;
Falsehood could wear the guise of Love,
Or holy Friendship treach'rous prove;
Or smooth Deceit, with semblance fair,
Plant in thy breast the thorn of Care.

Ah! little didst thou think, fond Maid,
In Sympathy's warm vest array'd;
When fell Despair her scorpions flung
Around thy wildly throbbing heart;
And cureless Woe thy mem'ry stung;
A Friend could aim the vengeful dart;
Or that Misfortune's shiv'ring form
Must bear alone the pelting storm;
Or Poverty's convulsive sigh
Be lost amidst the shouts of joy.

Yet now thou know'st, unhappy Maid,
No more by smiling Hope betray'd;
Too well thou know'st, this aching breast,
Shudd'ring at Mem'ry's poignant throe,
On Pleasure's lap no more shall rest,
Or bid the smile of Rapture glow.
Yet, child of Woe, soon shalt thou sleep,
Soon thy dim eyes forget to weep;
Soon shalt thou proud injustice brave,
And find a shelter—in the GRAVE.

Leicester, Jan. 23, 1800.

ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF DR. JOSEPH WARTON.

SOFT flow'd the lay, when late, with downcast eye,
The gentle Muse by Itchin's* verdant side
Pensive reclin'd; while to each struggling sigh
In kindred notes the murmuring stream replied.

"Ye once-lov'd haunts!" (exclaim'd the sorrowing maid), [tur'd hung,
"Ye scenes, where oft my soul enrap-
While o'er th' enamel'd vale my WARTON stray'd, [sung!
On the sage lore he taught, the lays he
"No more, alas! shall joy's inspiring strain,
Dear to my heart, your sportive echoes fill,
When from yon classic dome the youthful train [breezy hill,
Bounds o'er the mead, or climbs the
"Mute is that tongue, which, tun'd by genius, charm'd
By native eloquence, by sense refin'd;
Cold is that heart, which genuine virtue warm'd, [form'd the mind.
And lost that taste, which pleas'd and
"Come, bright-ey'd Fancy, for your favour'd child [cordant tear!
Let kind remembrance prompt th' accordant tear!
You, on his votive lays who fondly smil'd,
Now with your grief adorn his sacred bier.
"And lo! in solemn guise the drooping maid [throng:
Appears! — around she calls a pensive
Lo, many a Sage and Poet's honour'd shade!
Sovereigns in taste, or masters of the song.
"With air majestic and in modest state,
Invok'd, the mighty Mantuan sweeps the string: [fate,
Rome, Rome, he cries, *may well deplore his*
Who bade in British strains her Virgil sing!
"With him, sweet Horace, partner of his heart, [lays,
Once more attunes the lyre to mournful
As, for Quintilius lost, with happiest art,
He join'd with soft laments sublimer praise."
"*Cease, cease your plaints*, exclaim'd the bard divine, [adorn,"
Whose British Muse his taste, his skill,
Mine was the loss, his works shall live with mine,
Alike shall charm to ages yet unborn.
"In vain would coward Slander, veil'd in night, [name:
Blast his bright laurels, taint his spotless
Applauding Britain's sons with pure delight
Shall crown his virtues, consecrate his fame.
"Say, ye fond votaries of the sacred lyre!
Say, can your guardian pow'r yet hope to find
The social wit, the well-attemper'd fire,
The candour that adorn'd his liberal mind?
"True worth to cherish, yet with tongue sincere [mend,
To mark those failings which he sought to
Such was his art: nor servile, nor severe,
All prais'd the critic, but all lov'd the friend."
Thus mourn'd the Muse: from Winton's classic vale [air.
The sounds far echoed thro' the yielding
Fair Isis heard the melancholy tale
With heart-felt sympathy, in mute despair, Melodious

* The river near Winchester.

Melodious ſtream! to thee new ſorrows riſe:
New woes ſhall agonize thy gentle breaſt.
Another Warton late call'd forth thy ſighs,
And ſunk, lamented ſunk, to endleſs reſt.

Then for her laurel'd Bard, her claſſic pride,
Fam'd Rhedycina wept thy ſhores along:
Now, loſt her Son, in wit, in worth allied,
Again thy vale reſounds her plaintive ſong.

Alike each Bard to taſte, to fancy dear:
Yet one the rugged heights aſpir'd to climb
Of Runic verſe, and ſtrike th' aſtoniſh'd ear
With Gothic minſtrelſy, and antique rhyme.

A gentler taſk fraternal genius choſe:
With flights leſs arduous he delights to ſoar:
His flowing verſe, his unaffected proſe,
Mark'd the chaſte elegance of claſſic lore.

Yet one great end the kindred pair inſpires:
(This prompts their genius, this directs their art,)
By fancy's charms to kindle virtue's fires,
And high o'er baſe deſire exalt the heart.

W. Boscawen.

ODE TO THE RIVER CAM.

By Mr. George Dyer.

(from the annual anthology.)

WHILE yon ſky-lark warbles high,
While yon ruſtic whiſtles gay,
On thy banks, O Cam, I lie;
Muſeful pour the penſive lay.
Willowy Cam, thy lingering ſtream
Suits too well the thoughtful breaſt;
Languor here might love to dream,
Sorrow here might ſigh to reſt.

Near yon ſteeple's tapering height *,
Beauteous Julia†, thou art laid;
I could linger thro' the night,
Still to mourn thee, lovely maid!
In yon garden fancy reads,
"Sophron‡ ſtrays no longer here:"
Then again my boſom bleeds;
Then I drop the ſilent tear.

Hoary Cam! ſteal ſlow along
Near yon deſolated grove;
Sleep the partners of my ſong;
There with them I went to rove.

He, the youth * of faireſt fame,
Haſten'd to an early tomb;
Friendſhip ſhall record his name,
Pity mourn his hapleſs doom.

Hark! I hear the death-bell ſound!
There another ſpirit fled;
Still mine ears the tidings wound;
Philo† ſlumbers with the dead.
Well he knew the critic's part;
Shakſpeare's name to him was dear;
Kind and gentle was his heart;
—Now again I drop a tear.

Bending ſad beſide thy ſtream,
While I heave the frequent ſigh;
Do thy rippling waters gleam,
Sympathetic murmuring by?
Then, O Cam! will I return,
Hail thy ſoothing ſtream again,
And, as viewing Julia's urn,
Grateful bleſs thee in my ſtrain.

Still there are, who raptur'd view
Scenes which youthful hopes endear,
Where they ſcience ſtill can woo;
Still they love to wander here.
Peace they meet in every grove;
Lives again the rapturous ſong;
Sweetly ſportive ſtill they rove,
Cam! thy ſedgy banks along.

Stately ſtreams, and glens, and lakes,
They can leave to Scotia's plains;
Mountains hoar, and vales, and brakes,
They reſign to Cambrian ſwains.
But theſe placid ſcenes full well
Suit the quiet muſing breaſt:
Here, if fancy may not dwell,
Science ſhall delight to reſt.

ODE TO MARY,

ON HER BIRTHDAY.

WHAT tho' no more the vernal bloom
Irradiates Nature's changeful face;
What tho' amidſt drear winter's gloom,
No leafy veſtige now we trace;
What tho' rude gales tempeſtuous blow;
Tho' gelid hails tremendous beat;
What tho' deſcends the drifting ſnow,
And guſts bear up the driſly ſleet;
Fell ſtorms rage on with fury dire;
Ye Borean blaſts ſtill ruthleſs howl;
Ye ne'er can check th' attemper'd fire,
That warmly thrills *affection's* ſoul!
Now o'er the deſolated ſcene,
See, ſee, the wretched trav'ler fly!

* Chesterton Church, near Cambridge.

† The young woman, on occaſion of whoſe death was written Elegy the ſecond, in the author's poems publiſhed in 1792.

‡ Robert Robinſon, author of various ingenious and learned publications, whoſe memoirs were written by the author, reſided in this village.

* William Taylor, formerly fellow of Emanuel College; the moſt intimate and highly-eſteemed of the author's friends when at College: and, if extenſive learning, a ſound judgment, a modeſt demeanor, and unblemiſhed morals, have a claim to reſpectful remembrance, Wm. Taylor will not be ſoon forgotten by him.

† Dr. Farmer, author of the Eſſay on Shakſpeare.

No

No friendly cot his frame to screen;
Rude whirlwinds rend the livid sky!

Now o'er the trackless plain he bends,
And fears the dubious course to tread;
Ah! *night* creeps on!—no *hope* befriends,
Nor points a shelter for his head!

In horror gazing—o'er the waste
See his numb limbs now tott'ring creep;
In vain he looks;—*no* gleam is trac'd!
He's sinking on the snowy heap!

When, ah! a glimmering he sees,
Nor more he heeds the furrows trod,
But, falling on his trembling knees,
Now mutely wrap't, *adores his God.*

Tho' still the storm infuriate blows,
His fears a *thousand thrills* beguile!
'Tis *thus* my bosom fondly glows,
When warm'd by *Mary's* genial smile!

What tho' the vernal season 's o'er;
Tho' Phœbus sheds no fulgid glare:
What tho', exhaling sweets, no more
Soft odours fill the ambient air:

What tho' no more the lambent rill
In murm'ring course meanders by;
Nor melting beams cœrulean fill
With tinges soft the placid sky:

Tho' the bleak tempest raging high
Each rofeate beauty quick disarms;
Ah! *William's* fond, impassion'd eye
Still finds them live—in *Mary's* charms!

For her I'd court the Libyan plain,
Or brave the chill of Greenland's shore,
Or dauntless face th' embattled train,
Or Afric's defarts wild explore!

And, should the touch of her sweet hand
My fond solicitude repay,
My flutt'ring soul would soft expand,
As flow'rets 'neath the orient ray!

How oft thus fondly do I dream,
Till chilling thought my peace destroys!
Fate rends my bosom's ling'ring gleam
And points—the barrier to my joys!

Yet, when my fond, my tender gaze
Meets the soft glance of *Mary's* eye,
My flutt'ring heart *love's* throb betrays,
It feels it would, but—*dares not* sigh!

W. F.

A SERMON ON THE HEAD-DRESS OF THE LADIES IN 1777.

OF all the gay fashions the ladies pursue,
We hold that the worst which keeps beauty from view;
For how can those charms strike the heart with surprize,
Which ever continue eclips'd from the eyes?
Then surely that hat must be out of its place,
Which skips from the crown, and which creeps down the face; [star;
While the top, like a sun-dial, points to a
The bottom 's descending twelve inches too far.

If a lover should find himself smitten within,
It *can* be from no other part but her chin;
She gives up a beautiful front, it is said,
That she may deck out the back part of her head! [her face,
And hides all the charms of her eyes, and
To shew fifteen ribbons with flounces and lace.
'Tis nature inverted, for ne'er was the back,
Instead of the fore-part, design'd to attack.
Bright guineas, bright eyes, and bright di'monds, we own, [shown,
Are useless in darkness, but sterling when
With pads, and with rollers, and cushions plac'd o'er,
Her head becomes just twice as tall as before;
Like two-headed monsters, shall ladies appear!
And boldly attack us with tier over tier!
Whene'er we attempt the fair charmers to view, [with two.
We 're pleas'd with one head, but disgusted
At *Melbourn*, a Methodist preacher, we find, [East wind;
Held forth, quite regardless of North or
For, when we 're determin'd a scheme to complete,
We seldom resign it for cold, or for heat.
Our intrepid champion, elate with success,
Made this bold remark on the ladies' head-dress:

"The pride of our females all bound'ry exceeds, [heads!
'Tis now quite the fashion to wear double
Approaching this town to disburse heav'nly treasure, [measure,
I pass'd by a head that would fill a strike
If I'd had that measure but close to my side,
I certainly should the experiment try'd."

"By sins, a *man*'s said to be cover'd all o'er
With bruises, and many a putrified sore,
From the sole of his foot to his crown they aspire, [higher."
But the sins of a woman rise half a yard

Birmingham. W. HUTTON.

A SONG, BY E. S. J.

AUTHOR OF WILLIAM AND ELLEN.

O BETTY, weel I love thee;
Frae ev'ry lass that's at the fair
Thou bearst the palm without compare;
O Betty, weel I love thee.

Kilt the coats, come o'er to me,
Come o'er the burn, I love thee weel,
And wi a kiss I will thee tell,
O Betty, haw I love thee.

"The water's deep i may na be,
I dar nat try to wad eit, Jock,"
I'll fetch thee o'er upon my back,
For Betty weel I love thee.

"The water's deep it may na be,
Ye 'd laugh to see me wade it, Jock,"

I'll

I'll ſteck my een, I wo' na look,
For Betty weel I love thee.

He ſteck'd his een, and o'er cam ſhe,
They ſat them on the ſunny brae,
And Jock he ſung fau blith that day,
O Betty, hau I love thee.

ON THE DEATH OF
LADY ELIZABETH WORSELEY.

SAY,—ſhould we mourn thee?—O exalted Saint! [plaint,
Tho' weeping Friendſhip pours its mild com-
Tho' Gratitude with ſoft aſſiduous care
Seeks for thy grave, and ſtrews its roſes there: [pow'r,
Say, ſhould we mourn thee? by Almighty
Releas'd in mercy from the ſuff'ring hour?
Ah no! thy Chriſtian virtues ſhall impart
A balm moſt lenient, while they wound the heart!
Thy piety ſincere, thy friendſhip true,
Thy charity retir'd from public view,
Thy gen'rous kindneſs, watchful to ſelect
The hapleſs victim of the world's neglect,
With ev'ry excellence which ſhone confeſs'd [breaſt!
ſhall glow with Mem'ry in the conſcious
Sweet is the hope that bright Religion gives:
We know in death, that our Redeemer lives!
And thoſe like thee, who patiently endure,
Tho' nature fails, ſhall find his promiſe ſure.

Byfleet. W. SEWELL.

A Tribute of Affection to the Memory of Mrs. CAMELL, *of Bungay, in Suffolk, who died Oct.* 26, 1799.

BRING not, to wake the Poet's ſlumb'ring fire,
Bring not, to droop around a mourning lyre,
Bring not the roſe's fading fragrance here,
Bring not the wreath yet moiſt with ſorrow's tear:
Ah! not to thee, lamented ſhade, belong
The flowers of fancy, or the pride of ſong;
Friendſhip to thee a purer tribute pays,
Than tuneful numbers or poetic praiſe.
If ever Virtue mourn'd o'er Beauty's bier;
If ever Sorrow claim'd her ſacred tear,
For ev'ry grace that lent a charm to life
In the dear ties of ſiſter, friend, and wife;
For all that ſweetneſs, all that goodneſs gave
In life's rich bloom to conſecrate the grave,
Here be her pearl of pureſt luſtre ſhed,
That fainted ſorrow which embalms the dead; [giv'n,
Sighs, whoſe warm inceníe to affection
Mourn, yet not murmur at the will of Heav'n.
Ah! early loſt; ah! lent us but to charm,
With ev'ry virtue veil'd in beauty's form;
With ſweetneſs into ev'ry art refin'd,
That ſteals from ſenſe whate'er can grace the mind;
With meek Religion's mild, yet holier charm,
A heart with all her ſacred precepts warm;
Thoſe purer precepts from perfection giv'n,
"Kindneſs on earth, and confidence in Heav'n."

If rob'd in light thy hov'ring ſpirit rove
To the keen anguiſh of lamenting love;
If that pure ſpirit into ſenſe refin'd
(That angel ſenſe to angel pow'rs confin'd);
Behold, whilſt bending from thy happier ſphere,
In pious grief, the penſive mourner here;
Oh may each ſigh on ſeraph wing aſcend,
Where pleading now thy angel virtues bend,
And thou with guardian, with directing care,
Teach him by patience, confidence, and pray'r,
To claim that rich reward to virtue giv'n,
A bleſt re-union in a brighter Heav'n;
Where full perfection's chaſten'd ſtate ſhall prove
The price of pardon and redeeming love.

FRAGMENT.

— — — — — — — — —

Beneath the hanging rock Gonſaldo ſat,
'Till ev'ning gather'd round; and o'er the waves [frought,
The ſullen front of clouds, with tempeſt
Caſt a dark ſhadow on the heaving deep:
The rocking wind ſwept with portentous howl
Round the lone crag; the tranſitory glance
Of livid lightning to his eyes diſcloſ'd
The ſhip, high-toſs'd, now ſwallow'd by the wave:
And, on the diſtant promontory's height,
The lightning-ball had fir'd the peaſant's hut;
And lighted up the rocks, toſſing on high
Vaſt fire-brands, that illum'd the parting clouds, [cloſ'd
That now diſplay'd the moon's full orb, now
And hid her luſtre—but the waves were ſtill;
The wind no longer roar'd—the diſtant fire
Was faintly ſeen, ſave where the gaping wall
Let out the dying flame, that o'er the ſea
Shot a faint ſtream of light. The hero roſe,
And thus he cried; O war! thy pow'r tho' great,
Bidſt but the *weakeſt* ſhudder at the *ſword*;
But Nature! thine canſt bid the *braveſt* *ſoul*,
Adore and tremble at the *hand of God.*

CALLIOPE.

EPIGRAM,
(By the Author of "Infant Inſtitutes")
On a Poem, entitled, "Bubble and Squeak."

HOW! Bubble and Squeak—ſurely never was ſeen [mean?
Such a name for a Poem; why, what can it
Oh, it means to give Jacobin raſcals a tweak— [make 'em *ſqueak*.
As they long have been *bubbled*, we'll now

*** P. 162. a. l. 49. r. "Fall *faſt* the tear," &c.

INTEL-

Admiralty-office, Feb. 18. Under the above head the two following letters appear on the ſubject of the capture of the Pallas frigate.

His Majeſty's Sloop Fairy, Feb. 5.

Sir, In compliance with your order of the 3d inſt. his Majeſty's ſloop Harpy, in company, having weighed from St. Aubin's Bay at 6 A. M. I proceeded to reconnoitre St. Maloes; and, at half paſt eleven, Cape Frehel bearing S. E. 5 or 6 miles, I diſcovered a large ſhip running down cloſe along ſhore to the Weſtward, which I very ſoon made out to be a large frigate, and, as ſhe did not anſwer the private ſignal, I concluded ſhe was an enemy, but being ſo cloſe in ſhore I ſaw there was no chance of bringing her to action. I therefore judged it neceſſary to tack, with the hopes of decoying her out from the land; which fully anſwered my wiſhes, as ſhe immediately gave chace to us. At one o'clock, the Harpy having formed cloſe under my ſtern, the enemy arrived within piſtol ſhot, when a cloſe action commenced, and continued until a quarter before 5, when the enemy made all ſail from us. As ſoon as the damages the Fairy ſuſtained in the rigging and ſails (which were very conſiderable) were repaired, we made all ſail in purſuit of her. At 4 o'clock, three ſtrange ſail were diſcovered from the maſt head to the Northward; which I judged to be a ſquadron of Engliſh frigates, to whom I made the ſignal for an enemy, and at 9 were joined by his Majeſty's ſhips La Loire, Danae, and Railleur, in the chace.

Prince of Boullion. J. S. HORTON.

[The loſs on board the Fairy was, 4 ſeamen killed, Captain Horton and 7 ſeamen, wounded. On board the Harpy, 1 ſeaman killed; and 3 wounded.]

Copy of a letter from Capt. Newman to E. Nepean, eſq. dated La Loire, at ſea, the 5th inſt.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint their Lordſhips of the capture of the French frigate Le Pallas, by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, after a cloſe action of two hours and ten minutes, cloſe in ſhore under Seven Iſlands, where ſhe was ſupported by a battery. I was moſt gallantly and ably ſeconded by Capt. Turquade, of the Railleur; and to the captains of the Danae, Fairy, and Harpy ſloops, I feel indebted for their every exertion to come up with the chace. I cannot too much applaud the conduct of the officers and crews under my command, as well as Lieut. Krenitzin, of the Ruſſian navy, &c.—The Pallas is a new frigate, mounting 42 guns, 18 9 and 36 pounders, was bound to Breſt, victualled for 5 months, and 350 men on-board.

J. N. NEWMAN.

[The Loire had 3 ſeamen killed; 3 midſhipmen, 25 ſeamen, and 1 marine, wounded. The Railleur, 1 midſhipman and the gunner's mate killed; 4 ſeamen wounded.]

Admiralty-office, Feb. 22. Copy of a letter from Lieut. Francis Godolphin Bond, of the Netley, to Lord Keith.

Netley, Liſbon, January 28.

My Lord, On the 14th ult, I had the honour of tranſmitting to you, from the Tagus, copies of two orders, the one from Rear-admiral Duckworth, and the other from Capt. Blackwood, with an account of the captures made by his Majeſty's ſchooner under my command, during her laſt cruiſe. Hard gales of wind preventing our ſailing hence till the 11th; and on the 22d, off Viana, we captured L'Eſperance, French lugger privateer, pierced for 12, but having on-board only 5 guns, with 30 men, formerly a privateer belonging to Guernſey. Having the next day ſpoke the St. Fiorenzo, in the neighbourhood of Oporto, I was informed by Sir Harry Neale of the diſperſion of three convoys on the coaſt, and the obſtacles that had oppoſed their entry into the Douro for more than 20 days, from conſiderable freſhes, frequent calms, and adverſe winds. As the weather was now ſo favourable for the arrival of veſſels from the S. W. and I conceived no time ſhould be loſt in endeavouring to intercept the enemy's captures bound to Vigo, I accordingly ſtood for the entrance of that Bay, and on the morning of the 24th re-took the Hamburg brig Catharina, from Oporto, bound to Limerick, laden with wine and fruit. At night, after a ſmart chace, we came up with a ſmall Spaniſh lugger privateer, called Felicidad, of 2 guns, 8 ſwivels, and 22 men; and before the priſoners were all ſhifted, at midnight, another privateer and her prize hove in ſight. We were enabled at one, A. M. (the 25th) to come up with the latter, the Ducheſs of Gordon, a bark, from Newfoundland to Oporto, with 7600 quintals of ſalt fiſh. By ten o'clock that morning, after a ſhort chace, we brought-to the St. Antoniony Animas, alias La Aurora, Spaniſh ſchooner privateer, of 6 guns, and 46 men, and her prize the Venus, from London, with ſhot, lead, tin, ſtaves, &c. for Oporto. On the 27th I made three more re-captures, viz. an Engliſh brig, called the Commerce, laden with ſalt fiſh; a Swediſh brig from Stockholm to Viana, with iron and dales, taken by a French lugger; and a Portugueſe ſchooner with ſalt. On the evening of the 28th, the weather began to threaten, with ſtrong winds from the Southward. One re-capture remained with me till the 8th of January, when our vici-

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nity to the shore, and a heavy sea, obliged me to carry sail, and abandon to herself the Commerce, that was destitute even of one sail to shift, and those bent were in the worst condition. Having the following day spoke the Trojan West Indiaman, with the loss of her maintop-mast, cross jack-yard, and most of her sails, now bound to Lisbon to refit, but separated with many others in the recent gales from the outward-bound convoy, I continued to attend her till the 21st, in almost a continual storm; and on the 27th had the pleasure to see her safe into this port. It is however with much sorrow I have to acquaint your Lordship with the loss of most of our prizes and several of our crew. Of the Duchess of Gordon, which was wrecked near Lisbon, only one person was saved, the pilot of the Netley being of the number who perished. The fate of the others is anticipated, though it is known that two brigs are arrived safe; and two others took refuge in Vigo. The French lugger was stranded in attempting the bar of Viana; but I am happy to hear her crew were saved. F. G. Bond.

Admiralty-office, Feb. 25. Copy of a letter from Capt. Rion to Adm. Milbanke.

His Majesty's ship Amazon, Spithead, Feb. 21.

Sir, I am to acquaint you that his Majesty's ship under my command sailed from Cork harbour on the 12th instant; and on the 14th captured the Bougainville, a French Privateer, of St. Malo, commanded by Pierre Dupont, mounting 18 six-pounders, and carrying 82 men: but I am sorry to add, that on the following evening, as the Amazon was brought-to to sound, the Bougainville ran on-board us at the rate of nine knots, and rebounded off with the immediate loss of her fore and main-masts, and with so much injury to her hull, that there was an instantaneous alarm of sinking. It was not without some risk, as the night was dark, the sea rough, and the wind high, that the boats were hoisted out of the Amazon, and all the men saved, excepting one. The Bougainville, I am told, was at this time going down by the stern, the water within-board being above the afterpart of the gun deck. The injury done to the Amazon was nothing more than the carrying away the spritsail, yard, and bumkin. E. Rion.

Copy of a letter from Adm. Sir Hyde Parker, to E. Nepean, esq. Dec. 27.

Sir, I have the pleasure to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that on the 23d inst. Capt. Rolles, of his Majesty's ship Alarm, brought with him into this port a very rich and valuable Spanish ship. She was captured by the Amphion, Capt. Bennet, in company with the Alarm; and, for their Lordships' farther information, inclose herewith a copy of Capt. Bennet's letter to Capt. Rolles on this occasion.

H. Parker.

Sir, *Amphion, at sea, Nov.* 26.

In obedience to your signal, I chased S. W. last evening, and had the good fortune at one (A. M.) to come up with, and capture, L'Asturiana, Spanish letter of marque, carrying 18 eight-pounders, 2 twelve-pounders, and four howitzers, of thirty-two pounders, (all brass), manned with 180 men, from Cadiz bound to La Vera Cruz, with a very valuable cargo; she had four sail of convoy with her in the morning, three of which her commander thinks are still to the Eastward, forty days out. The Asturiana is a very large ship, quite new, admirably found, and coppered. R. H. A. Baker.

[This Gazette also contains copies of letters from the following officers; viz. Lieut. D'Auvergne, of the Aristocrat armed brig, reporting the capture of a gun-boat on Feb. 19. Capt. Peter Halkett, of his Majesty's ship Apollo, dated Madeira, Jan 25, stating the capture of the Aquilla, Spanish ship of war, pierced for 12 but carrying only 4 guns, on the 11th ult. and of the retaking the Lady Harwood, which had fallen into the hands of a French privateer two days previous.—Capt. John Cooke, of the Amethyst, relating the capture of Le Vaillant, a fast-sailing French cutter privateer.—Also one from Hon. Capt. Curzon to Sir Alexander Gardner, acquainting him of the Triton having chased from the squadron, and came up with, the French national brig La Vidette, of 14 guns and 84 men, from L'Orient bound to Brest.

The same Gazette contains an order of his Majesty in Council, authorizing the importation of Spanish wool, notwithstanding any doubts that may have been entertained to the contrary, in ships or vessels belonging to any kingdom or state in amity with his Majesty.]

Admiralty-office, March 8. Copy of a letter from Capt. Frazer, of the Nymphe, to the Right Hon. Lord Bridport.

La Nymphe, Plymouth Sound, March 3.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship, that I brought into Plymouth this morning La Modeste, a French letter of Marque, pierced for 16 guns, and having 70 men on-board, which I captured on the 24th of February last, in company with the Amethyst. She is a fine ship, about 600 tons burthen, and laden with cotton, coffee, tea, sugar, indigo, &c. had left the isle of France only nine weeks, and was bound to Bordeaux, off which port I captured her.

I am, &c. Percy Frazer.

[This Gazette likewise contains an account of the capture and carrying into Viana, in Portugal, the Nostra Sniora Carmen,

Carmen, Spaniſh lugger privateer, Don Joſeph O'Livera, Commander, mounting two guns, nine-pounders, with ſmall arms, and a crew conſiſting of 44 men, by the Maria private ſhip of war, Mr. John Doyle, Commander.]

Admiralty office, March 11. The following is addreſſed to Lord Bridport.

Neriad, Plymouth Sound, March, 1800.

My Lord, I beg leave to inform you, that on the 28th ult. when cruizing with his Majeſty's ſhips Repulſe and Agamemnon off the Penmarks, being conſiderably to leeward of the above ſhips, I loſt ſight of them in the night, and at three A. M. I ſaw a light to windward, which I kept company with, ſuppoſing it the Commodore's; but it proved a Daniſh brig. On my ſtanding back to the rendezvous on the following night, we diſcovered five ſail, four ſhips evidently of force, and a ſchooner: the moment I had made the neceſſary preparations for battle, I hauled my wind for them; on the dawn of day I plainly diſcovered they were of force, and then laying-to; when nearly within gun-ſhot of the largeſt ſhip, they diſperſed different ways; I continued to chaſe; night coming on I loſt ſight, but was fortunate enough the following morning to ſee one of them, which, after chaſing twelve hours, and running 123 miles, we captured, which proved to be the Vengeance privateer, of Bourdeux, pierced for 18 guns, 12 pounders, but only 16 mounted, and 174 men; by her we found that ſhe failed on the 26th from the above place, in company with the following ſhips, which were thoſe we fell-in with; viz. Bellona, 24 guns, 12-pounders, ſix 36-pound cannonades, and 420 men.—La Vengeance, 28 guns, 12-pounders, and 174 men.—La Favourite, 16 guns, 8-pounders and 120 men.—La Huron, 16 guns, 6-pounders, and 87 men.—La Terrailloufe (ſchooner) 14 guns, 6-pounders, and 80 men. I have to lament that, from the puſillanimity of the enemy, I had it not in my power to deſtroy the whole, or of trying the zeal of my officers and young ſhip's company; but have every thing to ſay in their favour, for the activity and chearfulneſs they ſhewed on the occaſion, and hope ſome future day we ſhall be more fortunate. On the following day we re-captured the American ſhip Perſeverance, of Baltimore, with a cargo valued at 30,000l. The Vengeance is two years old, and has been repeatedly chaſed by our frigates, but from her ſuperior ſailing eſcaped; nor ſhould we have caught her, had not ſhe carried away her jib-boom. FRED. WATKINS.

Admiralty-office, March 15. Copy of a letter from Capt. Barlow to Admiral Kingſmill.

Sir, *Phœbe, at ſea, Feb.* 27.

I have to acquaint you, that on the 21ſt inſt. his Majeſty's ſhip under my command captured the French ſhip privateer Bellegarde, of 14 guns, and 140 men, belonging to St. Maloes; ſhe had been out 16 days, and had captured the ſhip Chance, of London, from Martinico, and the brig Friends, of Dartmouth, from St. Michaels, bound to Briſtol; the former ſince re-captured by his Majeſty ſloop Kangaroo.

I am, &c. E. BARLOW.

[This Gazette alſo contains an account of the capture of the French lugger privateer Maſſina, carrying 4 3-pounders and 30 men, by his Majeſty's ſloop Plover, Capt. Galway.]

Admiralty-office, March 18. The following is a letter from the commander of his Majeſty's ſloop La Suffiſante, to Vice-admiral Paſley, bart.

Sir, *La Suffiſante, at Sea, March* 13.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that after a chace of three hours from the Iſle of Bas, I this day captured the French cutter privateer Joſephina, of 4 guns and 20 men, commanded by John Francis Froment, two days from Morlaix; has taken nothing. J. WITTMAN.

STATE PAPERS, *continued from p.* 170.

Letter from the Miniſter of Foreign Affairs in France to Lord Grenville.

Paris, the 24th Nivoſe, 8th year Jan. 14.

My Lord, I loſt no time in laying before the firſt Conſul of the French Republic the official Note, under date of the 14th Nivoſe, which you tranſmitted to me; and I am charged to forward the anſwer, equally official, which you will find annexed. Receive, my Lord, the aſſurance of my high conſideration.

(Signed) CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

NOTE.

The Official Note, under date of the 14 Nivoſe, the 8th year, addreſſed by the Miniſter of his Britannic Majeſty, having been laid before the firſt Conſul of the French Republic, he obſerved with ſurprize that it reſted upon an opinion, which is not exact, reſpecting the origin and conſequences of the preſent war. Very far from its being France which provoked it, ſhe had, it muſt be remembered, from the commencement of her revolution, ſolemnly proclaimed her love of peace, and her diſinclination to conqueſts, her reſpect for the independance of all governments; and it is not to be doubted that, occupied at that time entirely with her own internal affairs, ſhe would have avoided taking part in thoſe of Europe, and would have remained faithful to her declarations.

But from an oppoſite diſpoſition, as ſoon as the French Revolution had broken out, almoſt all Europe entered into a league

league for its deſtruction. The aggreſſion was real, long time before it was public; internal reſiſtance was excited; its opponents were favourably received; their extravagant declamations were ſupported; the French nation was inſulted in the perſon of its agents; and England ſet particularly this example by the diſmiſſal of the miniſter accredited to her. Finally, France was, in fact, attacked in her independence, in her honour, and in her ſafety, long time before the war was declared. Thus it is to the projects of ſubjection, diſſolution, and diſmemberment, which were prepared againſt her, and the execution of which was ſeveral times attempted and purſued, that France has a right to impute the evils which ſhe has ſuffered, and thoſe which have afflicted Europe. Such projects, for a long time without example, with reſpect to ſo powerful a nation, could not fail to bring on the moſt fatal conſequences. Aſſailed on all ſides, the republic could not but extend univerſally the efforts of her defence; and it is only for the maintenance of her own independence that ſhe has made uſe of thoſe means which ſhe poſſeſſed, in her own ſtrength, and the courage of her citizens. As long as ſhe ſaw that her enemies obſtinately refuſed to recognize her rights, ſhe counted only upon the energy of her reſiſtance; but, as ſoon as they were obliged to abandon the hope of invaſion, ſhe ſought for means of conciliation, and manifeſted pacific intentions: and, if theſe have not always been efficacious; if, in the midſt of the critical circumſtances of her internal ſituation, which the revolution and the war have ſucceſſively brought on, the former depoſitaries of the executive authority of France have not always ſhewn as much moderation, as the nation itſelf has ſhewn courage; it muſt, above all, be imputed to the fatal and perſevering animoſity with which the reſources of England have been laviſhed to accompliſh the ruin of France. But if the wiſhes of his Britannic Majeſty (in conformity with his aſſurances) are in uniſon with thoſe of the French republic, for the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, why, inſtead of attempting the apology of the war, ſhould not attention be rather paid to the means of terminating it? And what obſtacle can prevent a mutual underſtanding, of which the utility is reciprocal, and is felt, eſpecially when the firſt conſul of the French republic has perſonally given ſo many proofs of his eagerneſs to put an end to the calamities of war, and of his diſpoſition to maintain the rigid obſervance of all treaties concluded? The firſt conſul of the French republic could not doubt that his Britannic Majeſty recognized the right of nations to chooſe the form of their government, ſince it is from the exerciſe of this right that he holds his crown: but he has been unable to comprehend, how to this fundamental principle, upon which reſts the exiſtence of political ſocieties, the miniſter of his Majeſty could annex inſinuations which tend to an interference in the internal affairs of the republic, and which are no leſs injurious to the French nation and to its government, than it would be to England and his Majeſty, if a ſort of invitation were held out in favour of that republican government of which England adopted the forms in the middle of the laſt century, or an exhortation to recall to the throne that family whom their birth had placed there, and whom a revolution compelled to deſcend from it. If at periods not far diſtant, when the conſtitutional ſyſtem of the republic preſented neither the ſtrength nor the ſolidity which it contains at preſent, his Britannic Majeſty thought himſelf enabled to invite a negotiation and pacific conferences; how is it poſſible that he ſhould not be eager to renew negotiations to which the preſent and reciprocal ſituation of affairs promiſes a rapid progreſs? On every ſide the voice of nations and of humanity implores the concluſion of a war, marked already by ſuch great calamities, and the prolongation of which threatens Euprope with an univerſal convulſion and irremediable evils. It is, therefore, to put a ſtop to the courſe of theſe calamities, or, in order that their terrible conſequences may be reproached to thoſe only who ſhall have provoked them, that the firſt conſul of the French republic propoſes to put an immediate end to hoſtilities, by agreeing to a ſuſpenſion of arms, and naming plenipotentiaries on each ſide, who ſhould repair to Dunkirk, or any other town as advantageouſly ſituated for the quickneſs of the reſpective communications, and who ſhould apply themſelves, without any delay, to effect the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, and a good underſtanding between the French republic and England. The firſt conſul offers to give the paſſports which may be neceſſary for this purpoſe.

(Signed) C. M. TALLEYRAND.

Paris, the 20th Nivoſe (Jan. 14.), 8th year of the French republick

Letter from Lord Grenville to the Miniſter for Foreign affairs at Paris.

Sir, *Downing-ſtreet, Jan.* 20, 1800.

I have the honour to incloſe to you the anſwer which his Majeſty has directed me to return to the official note, which you tranſmitted to me. I have the honour to be, with high conſideration, Sir, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant, GRENVILLE.

NOTE.

The official note tranſmitted by the miniſter for Foreign affairs in France, and received by the undernigned on the 18th inſtant, has been laid before the King. His Majeſty cannot forbear expreſſing the con-

cern with which he observes in that note, that the unprovoked aggressions of France, the sole cause and origin of the war, are systematically defended by her present rulers, under the same injurious pretences by which they were originally attempted to be disguised. His Majesty will not enter into the refutation of allegations now universally exploded, and (in so far as they respect his Majesty's conduct) not only in themselves utterly groundless, but contradicted, both by the internal evidence of the transactions, to which they relate, and also by the express testimony (given at the time) of the government of France itself. With respect to the object of the note, his Majesty can only refer to the answer which he has already given. He has explained, without reserve, the obstacles which, in his judgment, preclude, at the present moment, all hope of advantage from negotiation. All the inducements to treat, which are relied upon in the French official note; the personal dispositions which are said to prevail for the conclusion of peace, and for the future observance of treaties; the power of ensuring the effect of those dispositions, supposing them to exist; and the solidity of the system newly established, after so rapid a succession of revolutions—all these are points which can be known only from that test to which his Majesty has already referred them—the result of experience, and the evidence of facts. With that sincerity and plainness which his anxiety for the re-establishment of peace indispensably required, his Majesty has pointed out to France the surest and speediest means for the attainment of that great object. But he has declared, in terms equally explicit, and with the same sincerity, that he entertains no desire to prescribe to a foreign nation the form of its government; that he looks only to the security of his own dominions, and of Europe; and that, whenever that essential object can, in his judgement, be, in any manner whatever, sufficiently provided for, he will eagerly concert with his allies the means of immediate and joint negotiation, for the re-establishment of general tranquillity. To these declarations his Majesty steadily adheres; and it is only on the grounds thus stated, that his regard to the safety of his subjects will suffer him to renounce that system of vigorous defence, to which, under the favour of Providence, his kingdoms owe the security of those blessings which they now enjoy. (Signed) GRENVILLE.

Downing-street, Jan. 20, 1800.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, March, 1800.

FRANCE.

THE chief consul has at length officially notified to the French nation the rejection, by the belligerent powers, of his late overtures for peace, and the consequent necessity of renewing the horrors of war; which he attributes to the avarice and obstinacy of England. The legislature, between whom and the consulate a perfect unison of sentiment appears to exist, has decreed the necessary pecuniary and military supplies for renewing the contest; and Bonaparte has declared his intention of heading an army of reserve, to consist of 60,000 men, and who are to be assembled at Dijon on the 5th of April. As to the general question of peace or war, the information hitherto received from the German, as well as the French papers, leaves us as far as ever from any degree of certainty; for their statements consist alternately of warlike preparations and pacific messages. That Bonaparte has exerted all his efforts to detach the Court of Vienna from the confederacy, will not admit of the least doubt; and some accounts pretend to give the leading principles of the peace that has been offered by the chief consul to the Emperor, viz. to withdraw the Republican forces from Italy; to guarantee the antient constitution of those States; and to make the Rhine the boundary of France. It is understood, however, that the Emperor will not accede to any treaty in which Great Britain shall not be included. In the interior of France, the chief consul, at the same time that he is making the necessary calls to military service, is also giving back to the people those gaieties of life which Frenchmen so peculiarly love, but of which the severity of republican rigour had deprived them ever since the commencement of the revolution. Masked balls, and other festivities, have re-appeared at Paris; the term *Citizenness* has been abolished, by order of Bonaparte, and the more respectful *Madame* restored to its antient honours; and, in several departments, the fairs, &c. held under the old *regime*, have been resumed.

THE BANKS OF THE RHINE

are again crowded with hostile troops ready on both sides for action; but not a blow appears to have been struck.

ITALY,

however, has exhibited symptoms of renewed warfare. The Austrians have begun to besiege the fort of Gavi, as preliminary to the commencement of operations against Genoa, which will be attacked by the Imperialists on one side, and by the British fleet on the other.—The French General Massena writes, that he has chastised the insurgents of Fontana-Buona, and dislodged the Austrians from Settri. The latter, however, is a very inconsiderable post.

MALTA.

The combined English and Russian forces are understood to have commenced the formal

formal siege of Valette, the principal town of this island.

NAPLES

seems to be perfectly relieved from insurrection; for, the return of the King to his capital is announced by some of the papers as being to take place early in next month.

EGYPT.

The Turks have been successful against the French in this country, and have recaptured El Arisch, after a very severe conflict. Letters from Constantinople also state, that, when the Grand Vizier had advanced within three days' march of Cairo, he received overtures from General Kleber, requiring permission to evacuate Egypt with all his army, and to return to France. Dispatches more recently received state, that the Turks have granted the French three months for this purpose; and that Sir Sidney Smith had engaged, that the squadron under his immediate command should not interpose any obstacle to their departure. A degree of uncertainty, however, hangs about the particulars of this convention, though the fact itself does not appear to be at all doubtful.

RUSSIA.

The accounts in the foreign journals, on which we founded the statement in our last Retrospect, of the Russians having been again ordered to proceed to the Rhine, were, as it now appears, entirely false; but the Petersburg Gazette informs us, that, although the Russian troops have separated from the Austrians, they will nevertheless be employed against France; if not on the banks of the Rhine, yet certainly on the shores of the ocean, or elsewhere. Accordingly, we find that 45,000 troops are assembled at Riga and Revel, ready for embarkation as soon as the season shall open. One of the causes of misunderstanding between the Russian and Austrian Courts is said to have originated at the siege of Ancona, in which although the Russians assisted with a considerable body of land and sea forces, the Russian commander was not consulted when the capitulation was made. A treaty of alliance has been concluded between the Emperor Paul and the King of

SWEDEN,

of which the articles are very numerous; but the following are the most important:

1. The two contracting parties reciprocally guarantee all their territories, provinces, and possessions in Europe.—2. There shall be the most intimate correspondence between his Majesty the King of Sweden, and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; and they shall give immediate warning of the evils they see impending on the dominions of each other, and shall use all their endeavours to avert or repair them.—3. If it should happen that one of the parties should be attacked in his European provinces, the other, as soon as he is desired, shall employ his good offices to put a stop to hostilities. In case these representations should be unsuccessful, troops shall be furnished in the proportion which follows: His Swedish Majesty, when called upon, shall send 8000 foot, and 2000 troopers, or dragoons; six ships of the line of 60 or 70 guns, and two frigates of 30 guns each: and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall furnish to his ally 12,000 foot, and 4000 troopers, or dragoons, nine ships of the line of 60 or 70 guns, and three frigates of 30 guns each.—4. If the succours stipulated for by the present treaty shall be found insufficient for the defence of either of the contracting parties who shall be attacked, the other shall assist him with a greater number of troops and vessels, if his own situation will allow him. (This alliance shall last during the space of 8 years.)

With

PORTUGAL

also, the Emperor of Russia has concluded a treaty of defensive alliance, nearly similar to the foregoing in its leading principles; and the French papers strongly state indications of a rupture between the Courts of St. Petersburg and of

BERLIN.

Certain it is, that military forces from both these powers are assembling in the vicinity of Polish Prussia; but the object of their movements time only can bring to light.

The following curious article is extracted from the French journal the Gazette de France; and it is particularly entitled to the attention of our readers, from the respectable name of the Abbé Sicard, the preceptor of the deaf and dumb, which appears subscribed to the first letter.

"Citizen, *Paris, Feb.* 21.

You are undoubtedly not yet acquainted with the extraordinary experiment which is publicly displayed in No. 40, in the street of the priests of St. Germaine l'Auxerrois, since you have not made any mention of it in your journal, in which you are careful to insert every thing which can interest, not only politicians, but also those who cultivate the sciences, learning, and the arts. I think that I shall conform to your wishes, by recounting what I have seen, and in detailing the sentiments which I have felt on this occasion. In a small chamber of this house, in the third story, and within a grated circumference, is seen a chest of white glass, suspended to the cieling by four little chains, which keep it perfectly separated from every other body. This chest is transparent, and penetrable to the eye in its whole extent. To one of its extremities is adapted an opaque tube of horn, by which a voice is heard, which appears to be that of a young girl, who replies

plies diſtinctly to every queſtion put to her. The impreſſion of breathing, and the heat of the air of reſpiration impregnated with the odour of liquors which ſhe has taken, are alſo perceived. I thought at firſt that this voice was that of a ventriloquiſt, and that it was the voice of him who ſhewed the curioſity. But on the morrow my aſtoniſhment was extreme, when this pretended ventriloquiſt went out of the chamber with another, and when I put new queſtions with a voice ſo low, that I was not heard by any of the other ſpectators, to find that the replies were perfectly juſt, and well articulated. The breathing was the ſame. What can be the cauſe of a phænomenon ſo aſtoniſhing? Where is the perſon who replies to the queſtions put to him? What are the means of communication with this opaque, I would almoſt ſay magical tube of horn, ſince the cheſt in which the one end of this horn is placed is perfectly ſeparated from every other body; ſince the tube itſelf is perfectly iſolated, at leaſt as far as relates to the end which might be ſuppoſed to be the communicating medium between the perſon who aſks, and the perſon who makes the replies? This is the ſecret of the inventor of this wonderful machine, which appears to me well worthy of exciting public curioſity, and which will not fail to give occaſion for the reſearches of thoſe who wiſh to comprehend and to explain every thing.

SICARD."

We were not, in reality, informed of the phænomenon of which Citizen Sicard here ſpeaks. It was ſufficient that it had excited his attention to excite our curioſity. We went a few days ago to the preſent reſidence of this young Inviſible. We will not atteſt the truth of the details given by Citizen Sicard. The teſtimony of no other perſon is neceſſary to make them believed. We will not undertake to explain what he has declared himſelf unable to explain. We will only join our admiration to his, and we ſhall give an account of the negative and poſitive ideas which what we ſaw and heard produced upon us.

1. We thought, as Sicard ſays that he did, at firſt that the perfectly diſtinct ſounds which we heard proceeded from a ventriloquiſt, who, it is pretended, can give to his words the direction which he pleaſes. We intreated, as Sicard had done, the perſon who preſided in the houſe to leave the place where we were; and we ſpoke ſo low to the *Inviſible*, that it was altogether impoſſible that any other perſon than *it* ſhould hear what we ſaid, eſpecially as we were perfectly ſure that we were not near any conductor of the voice beſides the horn, which ended within the cheſt of glaſs, which is perfectly iſolated.

2. We could not believe that the queſtions which we put could be heard out of glaſs, nor that the anſwers could come from without it, becauſe the tube, which ſerves as a conductor for the queſtions and replies, communicates only with the cheſt into which the words are conveyed, and from which they return; and becauſe the cheſt does not communicate with any thing but the chains which ſuſpend it to the walls and cieling.

3. If it be ſaid that magnetical or electrical virtues are introduced for ſome purpoſe in the operation; we would aſk, how it happens by any of *theſe virtues* that the *Young Inviſible* ſees and names, without ever being deceived, the object which is held in the hollow of the hand, ſuch as a piece of ſilver, a watch, &c. the ſurface of which is held up to the orifice of the tube in ſuch a manner, that theſe objects cannot be perceived from any other point.

After being unable to find the explanation of this phænomenon in any of theſe means by which, in other caſes, the moſt marvellous effects are produced in phyſics, we concluded, that perhaps there was in the cheſt a *really inviſible girl*, a dwarf much ſmaller than that of the King of Poland *. If this is the fact, it muſt be only from 12 to 15 inches in length, and about 5 or 6 in thickneſs; this being all the ſpace of the cheſt which cannot be ſeen, it being behind the communicating tube. The queſtions which we put to the Inviſible, and the replies which it made, were as follow: What age are you?—14 years of age. Where were you born?—At Marſeilles: (ſhe has an accent abſolutely provincial.) What is your name?—Françoiſe. Are you pretty?—No. Are you good?—Yes, though ſometimes ill-natured. What is your poſition in this cheſt?—I am reclining. Do all the queſtions which are put to you not diſguſt you?—Never; but I am ſometimes very much wearied. Let me feel your breath. (The Inviſible immediately made it ſtrongly felt.) I feel your breath very well; but Citizen Sicard obſerves, that he alſo felt the ſmell of liquors, which I do not perceive.—That, perhaps, was owing to my having taken liquor that day in the morning: to-day I breakfaſted on coffee. How is it that you ſee every thing that is preſented to you; that you hear every thing that is ſaid to you, and that no perſon can diſcover you?—That is the ſecret of thoſe to whom I belong, &c. I went away, perſiſting in ſaying, that, though I could not pretend to have diſcovered the ſolution of the myſtery, I would rather believe it to

* This dwarf died at Nanci, June 9, 1764. A wooden ſhoe ſerved it a long time for a cradle. At ſix years old it was 15 inches high, and at 16, 29. Hiſtory ſpeaks of a dwarf, who, at 30 years of age, was only 18 inches high; it belonged to Queen Henrietta, of France, wife of Charles I.

be

be a dwarf than any other thing. "The greater number profefs themfelves of this opinion," faid the poffeffor of the fecret, with a fmile. *Gazette de France.*

The proprietors of an inclofure near *Montpellier*, in digging up a plantation, difcovered a tomb in which was inclofed an alabafter urn, hermetically fealed, and containing afhes, an alabafter incenfe pot, the handle of which repreſented the head of a ram; a fepulchral lamp, and feveral pieces of money, ſtruck in the reign of Domitian. Another diſcovery, for the amuſement of antiquaries, has alſo been made in France. A temple has lately been found, which was dedicated to Ceres, and which, according to hiſtory, was ſituated on the road from Paris to Chartres.

Ireland.

Dublin, Mar. 24. The proceedings upon the queſtion of Union are now drawing to a cloſe; they will have completely paſſed the Parliament of Ireland in the courſe of this week, and an Adjournment will immediately take place for a month or 5 weeks.

Dublin, March 23. This morning two Students of our Univerſity, Meſſrs. Conlan and Morcan, in conſequence of an unhappy diſpute the preceding evening, met in the fields near Harcourt-ſtreet. They fired at the ſame moment, when Mr. C.'s ſhot unfortunately took place in the temple of his antagoniſt, and killed him on the ſpot. The ſurviving combatant has been expelled the College, and the ſeconds ruſticated.

Scotland.

Jan. 2. This day there was a heavy fall of ſnow in *Ayrſhire*, *Lanarkſhire*, and in nearly the whole of Scotland, South of Edinburgh and Glaſgow, which impeded travelling in every direction: the mails could not travel by carriage, nor on horſeback; during the night, the ſnow had ſo nearly filled up the track of the road, and was ſo drifted into the Glens, that no one would venture. Two women, on their way from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, periſhed in the ſnow, about three miles from Glaſgow. Their bodies were found by the Glaſgow carriers. Through the inclemency of the ſeaſon, no fewer than 40 ſcore of ſheep have periſhed on one farm in *Berwickſhire*.

Country News.

Jan. 5. Yeſterday, as the children of the Rev. Mr. Jenkins, of Bridgewater, were playing in the nurſery, the foot of a beautiful little girl, about three years old, ſlipt, and ſhe fell upon the fire. The nurſery maid, who was in the adjoining room, being alarmed by the ſcreams of the children, fled to the poor girl's aſſiſtance, but ſhe was ſo dreadfully burnt that ſhe expired in the greateſt agonies this morning.

Jan. 10. As Mr. Hobdell, wheelwright, at *Ridge-Hill*, in Hertfordſhire, was haſtily putting on his coat, in ſtretching out his arm he ſtruck one of his children, of about two years old, who was ſtanding on a chair at the breakfaſt table; and the poor infant, falling with the back of its head againſt the edge of a chair, received ſo dreadful a hurt as to occaſion its death the next day, notwithſtanding every poſſible aſſiſtance was afforded. The Coroner's Jury have brought in a verdict of Accidental Death.

Hertford, Mar. 4. The Aſſizes finiſhed here this day, when W. Criſwell and James Burgeſs received ſentence of death for a burglary in the dwelling-houſe of Nath. Camp. It appeared on the trial, that the proſecutor Camp, an old man, with his wife, reſided in a cottage near half a mile from Stanſted; that it was generally underſtood about the country, that he had acquired money, which he kept in his houſe, which is ſuppoſed to have been the reaſon that induced the priſoners to ſelect him to make their prey of; and accordingly, on the night of December 19, when he and his wife were in bed, they broke into the houſe, knocked him down with a large aſhen ſtick, and cut him with a knife in the neck, and acroſs the calves of his legs; they alſo cut his wife through her ſtays and ſhift to the ſkin, and in the neck, threatening, with the moſt horrid imprecations, to finiſh them by cutting their throats, if they did not diſcover where the money was; and, after ſearching the whole houſe without finding any money, took ſome ſpoons and other things, and ſet the old man in a chair telling him he might ſit and bleed to death. They were ordered to be executed near the ſpot where the offence was committed, which was accordingly done, on Friday the 13th, amidſt the greateſt concourſe of people ever aſſembled in the county, except at an election: the lane, being narrow, was entirely filled. The Criminals behaved in the moſt daring and abandoned manner. Criſwell, who was a native of Hodeſdon, was of gigantic and ſavage appearance, always armed with a bill, and ready for every deſperate action, and it was found neceſſary to chain him by the arm in his cell after conviction. Burgeſs was born at Ware. The wife of the proſecutor had the faireſt opportunity of knowing the perſons of both by the clear light of the moon, which came into the room through two oppoſite windows, ſo that the trial was ſhort. Waters was executed on the Wedneſday for robbing the Duke of Leeds's ſteward, on the highway near North Mimms.

Chelmsford, Mar. 7. The buſineſs at *Niſi Prius*, before Mr. Juſtice Heath, finiſhed this day with a Traverſe before a Special Jury, againſt Meſſrs. Williams and Hughes, of Peter-Houſe, Cambridge, and Meſſrs. Purne and Gardner, of Dunmow, in Eſſex, for

for a riot in Dunmow, on the 1st of August last, after the review of Captain Pepper's troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, and assaulting several gentlemen of that and other corps; when, after a hearing of six hours, they were all found Guilty.

On the Crown side, Henry Hunsdon, the boy of eleven years of age, who stole the various Bank notes out of the letters from the Post Office at Chelmsford, was on Friday convicted and received sentence of death; but Baron Hotham, in the most humane manner, informed him, there was great reason to believe that he would receive the Royal Mercy. The little convict fainted away, and was supported in the Gaoler's arms, while sentence was passing upon him.

A remarkable occurrence happened towards the close of these Assizes: John Taylor had been arraigned and tried on the charge of uttering a forged note, in the name of Bartholomew Browne, for 820l. 10s. with an intent to defraud the Bank of Cricket and Co. at Colchester, of which the Jury found him Guilty; but just as Baron Hotham was about to put on his black cap, and to pass sentence of death on the prisoner, one of the Barristers, not retained on the trial, happening to turn over the forged note, saw it signed Bartw. Browne; and throwing his eye immediately on the Indictment, perceived it written therein Bartholomew Browne. He immediately pointed out the circumstance to Mr. Garrow, Counsel for the Prisoner, who rose up and stated the variance as fatal to the Indictment; in which the Judge concurred, and discharged the prisoner; but, as he was still liable to a new indictment, and immediately arrested for debt, his friends paid the latter to save him from the former.

Mar. 8. This morning a fire broke out at the brewery of Messrs. Williams, in *Bath*, which, in a short time, destroyed the whole of that extensive building, together with near 20,000 bushels of malt and barley, 3400 barrels of beer, &c. Their storehouses on the opposite side had taken fire, and would have unquestionably have shared the same fate with the brewery, had they not been saved by the very active and uncommon exertions of Mr. T. Williams. The neighbouring hills, illuminated by the flames and the immense body of fire thrown up when the malt floor fell in, presented a scene awfully grand and impressive. The wind providentially blew from the East; had it taken a contrary direction, the whole range of warehouses belonging to Messrs. Ward, Bond, Titley, &c together with the dwelling house of Mr. J. Williams, the Baptist Chapel, Bradley's buildings, &c. must have added to the conflagration. The immediate loss of Messrs. Williams is said to amount to at least 20,000l. of which sum only 5,800l. is insured; but the loss, occasioned by the stagnation of their trade, cannot be estimated. The fire commenced in the Malt-kiln, but whether by accident or otherwise cannot be ascertained. An anonymous letter, threatening destruction to their premises, &c. has been received by the proprietors of another extensive brewery in that city; to discover the writer of which every effort is at present making; and we sincerely hope it will be effectual. We are sorry to add, that the Maltster is supposed to be buried in the ruins.

The stone arch, which formed the door of the White tower over the east gate at *Lynn*, suddenly fell, while the ropemakers, who dress hemp under it, were gone to dinner: to prevent farther danger, it is thought adviseable to take down this ornament of the town.

March 31. The long N. E. winds have brought with them an immense quantity of Caterpillar Spawn, which a few warm days will bring into life, to the destruction of the vegetable world. The nests of these insects are to be found under the ridges of walls and pent-houses, and may now be easily destroyed by the careful gardener.

Domestic Occurrences.

Exact report of the number of Prisoners under the charge of the French Commissary Dec. 21, 1799, the day when they were delivered over to the Transport Board, the Consular Government refusing to provide for them any longer:

Plymouth - -	7,477
Portsmouth -	10,128
Liverpool - -	2,198
Stapleton -	693
Chatham - -	1,754
Yarmouth - -	50
Edinburgh - -	208
Norman Cross -	3,038
	25,646

When the whole number of prisoners have been sent back to France under the late Convention in Holland, there will still remain about 24,000 men in our prisons.

The Marine Society, which has fitted out for the sea service 51,000 men and boys, have cloathed and sent into the service of their country, from the 30th of September to the 31st of December, 1799, 87 distressed boys, and 251 men.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

The daughter of Mr. Mulcaster, musician, of St. Martin's le Grand, between 3 and 4 years old, playing with the candle on Christmas Eve, it caught her muslin frock, and burnt her in a most dreadful manner before assistance could be given. She lingered in extreme agony till this day.

Mr. Edw. Howard, brother of Mr. H. Howard, M. P. and nephew to the Duke of Norfolk, by trying an experiment with gunpowder, in a chemical apparatus, which, by having acquired too great a portion of

heat,

heat, is supposed to have affected the machine, and occasioned an explosion) has been for some days deprived of sight; but it likely soon to recover, without any injury to his eye-sight. His face is much disfigured, a great part of his hair burnt off, and the right hand has suffered much.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

This morning, about 9 o'clock, a wherry, with 6 persons in it, upset in going through one of the arches of London Bridge, when 3 of the passengers were drowned; the other 3 were saved by boats from Billingsgate.

Saturday, Jan. 18.

This day being appointed for the celebration of the Anniversary of the Queen's Birthday, there was a very splendid and numerous attendance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, to compliment their Majesties upon the occasion. The guns at the Tower were fired at one o'clock. There was a full at Court in the evening, and Illuminations and other public demonstrations of joy in London and Westminster.

Wednesday, March 5.

This day a gentleman's groom, airing his master's horse in Hyde-Park, and running a race with another groom, by a sudden turn, the horse fell, and his rider, being thrown off with great violence, broke his back, and expired immediately. Only a few minutes preceding this event, another groom galloping one horse, and leading another, fell, and was so much hurt, that a surgeon was sent for to render him assistance.

Monday, March 17.

This evening a fire broke out in Crutched Friers, at the house of John Travers, esq. a director of the East-India Company, which entirely consumed the upper part of the same, together with all the furniture. We are happy to state, that no lives were lost, and, from the activity of the firemen, and a plentiful supply of water, the flames were prevented from communicating to the adjoining building. The Volunteer Associations and the East-India Company's troops attended to afford their assistance in keeping off the mob. This unfortunate accident is attributed to the curtains taking fire in the bed-room, where a lady was indisposed.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Company of Bakers have stated, that the Operation of the late Act of Parliament has had a very material effect on their trade, inasmuch as it has reduced the Consumption at least one sixth part.

The following are the particulars of the unfortunate loss of his Majesty's ship Repulse, of 64 guns, Capt. Alms, one of the ships belonging to the Channel fleet, but had been detached by Sir Alan Gardner to cruize off the Penmarks, for the purpose of intercepting provision vessels going to Brest. On Sunday, the 9th of March, there came on a sudden and violent gale of wind; and the rolling of the ship occasioned an accident to Capt. Alms, who, while standing near the companion-ladder, was thrown down by it, by which one of his ribs was broken, and he was disabled from doing any farther duty on the ship's deck. For two or three days the weather had been so thick, that it was not possible to make any observation, and the current had driven the ship so far out of her reckoning, that, about 12 o'clock on the night of the 10th, the Repulse struck on a sunken rock, supposed to be the Mare, 25 leagues South-east of Ushant. She was then going about six knots an hour. The ship continued striking on the rock near three quarters of an hour before she could be brought to wear; and the water rushed in so fast, that the lower-deck tier was soon flooded. By great exertions, the ship was kept afloat long enough to be enabled to approach the coast near Quimper; and, at half past ten o'clock, Capt. Alms, and the ship's company, quitted her, and made good a landing on one of the Glenans islands, about two miles from the Continent. The peasantry on the island gave every assistance; and it is supposed the ship's company have been sent prisoners to Quimper. In the confusion of getting on-shore, one of the ship's boats upset, with five seamen, who were drowned. Two others were drowned owing to drunkenness; and four more were so drunk, they could not be got out of the ship. We believe these are all that perished. The 1st and 4th Lieutenants, 2 Midshipmen, and 8 seamen, preferring the risk of getting safe to England to the horrors of a French prison, betook themselves to the large cutter, and, having got a small supply of provisions and bread, steered for Guernsey. They had got within 8 leagues of the land on the first day; when a gale of wind came on, which drove them towards the French coast; and it was not until the fourth day that they reached Guernsey, after having undergone the most severe hardships during 3 days and nights; the waves breaking over the boat so incessantly, that four of the seamen were constantly employed in baling her. The 1st Lieutenant was landed at Weymouth on Sunday. The Repulse had, the 16th, on the day preceding the accident, re-captured the Princess Royal packet, from the Leeward islands, on-board of which the 3d Lieutenant and ten seamen had been sent. Some apprehensions are entertained on account of her, as she is not yet arrived. The French prize-master was carrying her into Nantes. The mail had been taken out by the privateer which captured her.

Friday, March 21.

A furious fire broke out in a brothel, in James-street, opposite the Tennis-court. An alarm being given about 11 o'clock, the pro-

proprietor of the Eidophuſikon, Mr. Chapman, (huſband of Mrs. C. of Covent-Garden Theatre,) went over the whole of his premiſes, but could diſcover no ſigns of an approaching conflagration, otherwiſe than by a ſtrong burning ſmell, which appeared to come from James-ſtreet. Apprehenſive of approaching danger, he went to the houſes at the back of the exhibition, and on ſearching the houſe alluded to, diſcovered one of the bed-rooms on fire, which in a few minutes after burſt into a flame. Every exertion, with buckets of water, was made to prevent its increaſe, until the engines arrived, which was about 12 o'clock. By this time, the houſe where the fire began, the adjoining, and the Eidophuſikon, were involved in the general conflagration. About half an hour after, the public-houſe called the Hole-in-the-Wall, in Panton-ſtreet, caught fire, and was, in the ſpace of an hour, deſtroyed; as was the houſe of a tallow-chandler next door. The tallow added freſh vigour to the devouring element, although no exertion was omitted to remove it. A ſtrong current of air, which aroſe ſoon after one o'clock, ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to the ſurrounding neighbourhood; many of the houſes being extremely old, and moſtly unprovided with party walls. The dread and horror which took poſſeſſion of the minds of the inhabitants began to abate, after being kept near an hour in a ſtate of ſuſpence, and ſoon totally ſubſided, by the fire being got under without doing any further damage of conſequence. This may be ſolely imputed to the unwearied exertions of the firemen and many perſons preſent. The loſs ſuſtained by the proprietor of the Eidophuſikon is ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 600l. no part of which was inſured. One perſon loſt his life in performing an act of humanity; a ſerjeant of the 2d regiment of Foot Guards, of the name of Poole, who was aſſiſting the landlord of the Hole-in-the-Wall, in the removal of his furniture over the tops of the houſes, the ſmoke impeding his ſight, he unfortunately ſtept on a ſky-light upon the roof of Mr. Falwaſſer's houſe, a chemiſt in the Haymarket; what with his own weight and the load he carried, he was precipitated through upon a flight of ſtairs, the fall and the concuſſion broke two of his ribs and his neck; he was immediately bled, but life was gone. A Coroner's jury was ſummoned on the body on Saturday, when they brought in a verdict of Accidental Death. On the 25th, his remains were interred in St. John's Burying-ground, Weſtminſter. Beſides the Sergeants and Corporals of his regiment, his obſequies were attended by the reſpectable Society of Freemaſons, to the number of ſixty; one Corporal and 12 of the Life Guards, clad in their regalia, alſo accompanying their deceaſed brother, who was univerſally reſpected.

Thurſday, March 27.

With great concern we have to notice a mutiny on-board his Majeſty's ſhip Danae, which has been carried into Breſt by the villains who obtained poſſeſſion of her. The Purſer of the ſhip arrived at the Admiralty this day with the tidings. The indignation which every honeſt mind muſt feel at the conduct of the mutineers it would be difficult to find language to expreſs.

The axle-tree of Mrs. Hunt's carriage this day breaking in Bond-ſtreet, the coachman was thrown off the box, and, the wheels paſſing over his head, was killed on the ſpot. The body of the coach, in which were Mrs. H. and another lady, was over turned, and they were ſlightly bruiſed.

Monday, March 31.

The following is the reſult of Mr. Arthur Young's Enquiry, on a ſubject on which his experience muſt, in this inſtance, be conſidered as correct. He conſiders the deficiency in the laſt year's crops to be in the following proportions, aſſuming 20 as the general average crop:

	Deficiency.
Eſſex	6 1-half in 20
Kent	6 – 20
Norfolk	6 2-3ds – 20
Suffolk	8 – 20
Suſſex	5 – 20
Surry	8 – 20
Berks	4 – 20
Hants	6 2-3ds – 20
Bedford	6 2-3ds – 20
Cambridge	5 1-half – 20
Hertford	5 1-half 20
Hunts	7 – 20
Average of this great Corn Diſtrict	6 1-4th – 20
Lincoln	8 1-half – 20
Glouceſter	8 – 20
Devon	7 – 20
Salop	6 2-3ds – 20
Bucks	6 2-3ds – 20
Oxford	6 2-3ds – 20
Lancaſter	7 – 20
Weſtmoreland	7 – 20
Durham	12 – 20
York, W. R.	8 – 20
York, E. R.	10 – 20
Dorſet	7 – 20
Derby	5 – 20
Northumb.	10 – 20
General Average	7 1-3d in 20

JUNIUS.—Another Candidate for the vacant honours of this name is now preſſed forward: The Rev. P. ROSENHAGEN, a man well known at *Steckdale's*, and the Cocoa-Tree Club, and who was, we believe, a contributor to a ſilly paper which yet exiſts, is ſaid to have left behind him a collection of MSS. and papers which prove him to have been the author of theſe celebrated letters. Theſe papers he bequeathed to Meſſrs. Chace, Sewer, and Chace, and they are now on their way from India.

GAZETTE

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

War-office, Jan. 1. HIS Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-colonels Wm. Gooch, of the 4th dragoons; Henry Chaytor, 1st foot-guards; Stapleton Cotton, 27th light dragoons; Samuel Dalrymple, 3d foot-guards; Wm. Johnston, ditto; George-Frederick Koehler, royal artillery; Frederick-William Wollaston, 22d light dragoons; Rowland Hill, 90th foot; Wm. Stewart, 89th ditto; Hon. Wm. Stapleton, 31st light dragoons; Denzell Onslow, late 97th foot; John Murray, 84th ditto; Wm. Twiss, royal engineers; Hon. Charles Hope, 7th dragoon-guards; Rich. Mark Dickens, 34th foot; Sir Geo. Pigot, bart. late 130th ditto; Frederick Maitland, 27th ditto; John Leveson Gower, on half-pay; Martin Hunter, 48th foot; John Ld. Elphinstone, 26th ditto; Richard Viscount Donoughmore, late 112th ditto; John Abercrombie, 53d ditto; Richard-William Talbot, 23d ditto; George-Charles Braithwaite Boughton, on half-pay; Carr Beresford, 88th foot; John Evelegh, royal engineers; Orlando Manley, royal artillery; Alexander Shand, ditto; George Earl of Dalhousie, 2d foot; Tho. Baker, late 123d ditto; Geo. Porter, late 117th ditto; Jas. Erskine, 15th light dragoons; Henry Williams, late 120th foot; Hon. Geo. Napier, late Londonderry regiment; Francis Earl Conyngham, ditto; Hon. John Vaughan, late Loyal Sheffield regiment; Cha. Baillie, 51st foot; Hon. Alex. Hope, 14th ditto; John-Thomas Maddison, late Loyal Kelso regiment; Peter Heron, late 2d battalion 96th foot; Rob. Lawson, royal artillery; Tho. Peter, on half-pay; Rob. Montgomery, 9th foot; Edw. Fage, royal artillery; Hon. Montague Mathew, late 114th foot; John Ramsay, 3d foot-guards; William Earl Bulwer, on half-pay; John Delves Broughton, late 106th foot; Wm. Dyott, 15th ditto; Ronald Craufurd Ferguson, 31st ditto; Andrew Gammell, of Col. Edwards's fencibles; Rob. M'Farlane, 72d foot; Peter-John-James Dutens, Minorca regiment; Samuel Achmuty, 75th foot; Jas. Thewles, 4th dragoon-guards; John-Gustavus Crosbie, 22d foot; to be Colonels in the Army.—Majors Rowland Edwards, 9th foot; Henry Baird, 54th ditto; Hon. Alexander Murray, 4th ditto; Wm. Cullen, Scotch brigade; R. Sacheverell Newton, 9th foot; John Wingfield, 4th dragoons; William-Charles Fortescue, on half-pay; Andrew Ross, Reay fencibles; Gerard Gosselin, late 130th foot; Rich. Lee, late 124th ditto; H. Lewis Dickenson, 84th ditto; Wm. Pearce, late 123d ditto; Wm. Alexander, Essex fencibles; Lord Henry Murray, late 2d battalion 90th foot; Andrew Hay, of a fencible regiment; Thomas-Robinson Grey, 20th foot; Frederick-Philip Robinson, late 134th ditto; Charles Campbell, late 132d ditto; Arthur Robert Dillon, late 115th ditto; Hon. George Carnegie, late 110th ditto; Thomas-Partridge Thorpe, on half-pay; Duncan Darrock, Rothsay and Caithness fencibles; Frederick Delme, late 103d foot; John Grey, late 113th foot; William-Henry Pringle, 4th ditto; Hon. Rob. Clive, late 110th ditto; Wm. Hutchinson, on half-pay; Anthony Egan, late Irish brigade; Count Philip Walsh, ditto; David Barry, ditto; William O'Shee, ditto; Jas. Conway, ditto; Francis Stewart, 79th foot; Geo. Jackson, late 96th ditto; Wm. Tomlinson, late 91st ditto; Gordon Skellev, Scotch brigade; Tho. Hockley, Suffolk fencibles; Hugh Antrobus, Somerset fencible infantry; Jn. Murray, late 108th foot; Arthur Aylmer, 2d Manx fencibles; Wm. Maxwell, 32d foot; Wm. Say, late 99th ditto; John Mackenzie, 78th ditto; Edward Barnes, late 99th ditto; Henry Zouch, late 121st foot; John Shee, 33d ditto; Edmund-Reilly Cope, late Dublin regiment; Henry Davis, 9th foot; Hon. E. M. Packenham, 23d light dragoons; John Bagwell, late 30th ditto; Phœneas Riall, late 128th foot; Rob. Bell, 86th ditto; Rob. Campbell, late 2d battalion 82d ditto; William Brooke, late 96th ditto; Wm. Ponsonby, 5th dragoon-guards; Tho Molyneux, late 104th foot; Wm. Roberts, late 135th ditto; Hugh Baillie, 86th ditto; Edw. Macdonnell, 46th ditto; Edward-Edwin Colman, 84th ditto; Hon. J. Butler Wandesford, late 104th ditto; Geo. A. Armstrong, on half-pay; James-Francis Bland, late 107th foot; Augustus Fitzgerald, ditto; Charles Smith, 22d light dragoons; John Bainbridge, Durham fencibles; John-Shaw Maxwell, 23d light dragoons; Benjamin Forbes, 75th foot; John-Charles Tuffnell, on half-pay; John Popham Watson, late 117th foot; Haviland Smith, late Corsican corps; Wm. Peachy, late 108th foot; Geo. Vigoreux, late Corsican corps; Tho. Skinner, royal engineers; Thomas de la Beeche, late 123d foot; Cha. Newton, late 134th ditto; George-Lewis Hamilton, royal artillery; George Hart, 36th foot; Humphry Dennis, 9th dragoons; Geo. Glasgow, royal artillery; Geo. Johnson, 28th foot; Hen. T. Thompson, royal artillery; Rich. Donaldson, 9th dragoons; Abraham Duvernette, royal artillery; Jas. Butler, ditto; Wm. Inglis, 57th foot; David Robertson, 74th foot; Jas. Brag, royal artillery; Wm. Douglas, 74th foot; Matthew Jenour, 39th ditto; James Wynch, 4th ditto; Charles Robison, royal artillery; Tho. Judson, ditto; Wm. Bentham, ditto; William-Frederick M'Bean, 6th foot; John Vincent, 49th ditto; Wm. Booth, royal engineers; John Borthwick, 71st foot; Tho. Bassett, 5th ditto; William Wade, 3d dragoons; Geo. Lewis, royal artillery; Wm. Fyers, royal engineers; Sherborne Stewart, 1st

1ſt life-guards; John Hadden, 11th foot; Rob. Lethbridge, 60th ditto; David Gordon, 48th ditto; Frederick De Chambault, late 109th ditto; Alex. Cumine, 75th ditto; William-Frederick Spry, 77th ditto; Edw. Muſgrave, 76th ditto; Patrick Maxwell, 19th light dragoons; to be lieutenant-colonels in the Army.——Captains Charles Duperry, 37th foot: Stephens Collins, 61ſt ditto; Charles Sutherland, 74th ditto; Edw. Wood, royal artillery; Tho. Paterſon, 19th light dragoons; Wm. Kerſteman, royal engineers; Samuel Swinton, 74th foot; John-William Evans, 19th ditto; Malcolm M'Pherſon, 77th ditto; Geo. Johnſtone, New South Wales corps; Wm. Buller, 9th foot; J. Killigrew Dunbar, 69th ditto; Sir Geo. Leith, bart. 73d ditto; Geo. Cookſon, royal artillery; Philip Riou, ditto; Chriſtopher Seaton, 54th foot; George Calland, 2d life-guards; to be Majors in the Army.

War-office, Jan. 4. *Brevet.* Captain the Hon. Alexander Murray, to be major in the army.

War-office, Jan. 11. *Barracks.* Thomas Fraſer, gent. to be barrack-maſter at Fort George, *vice* Maclean, ſuperſeded.

War-office, Jan. 18. *Invalids.* Lieut. Robert Bullock, from the half-pay of the late 132d foot, to be lieutenant in Capt. Campbell's company of invalids at Guernſey, *vice* Sawkins, dec.—*Brevet.* Major Walter Partridge, of the 5th foot, to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Garriſon.* Lieut. Robert Robinſon, of the royal fuzileers, to be town-major in Prince Edward's Iſland, *vice* Lyons.—*Staff.* Major George Stracey Smyth, of the 83d foot, to be deputy-quarter-maſter-general to the forces ſerving in North America, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Hoſpital mate Wm. Tytler, to be apothecary to the forces, *vice* Venour, promoted.

War-office, Jan. 21. *Invalids.* Enſign Peter Whannell, from the late independent companies, to be enſign in Major Gordon's independent company of invalids in Alderney, *vice* White, dec. — *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* John Wright, M. D. to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals.

War-office, Jan. 24. *Brevet.* Majors Hugh Bowens, on half-pay; Henry Proctor, of the 43d foot; John Brown, royal engineers in Ireland; Joſeph Walker, royal artillery in Ireland; Wm. Hutchinſon, 49th foot; Taylor White, 81ſt foot; Daniel Seddon, 22d light dragoons; to be lieutenant-colonels in the army.—*Staff.* Col. Geo. Milner, of the foot-guards, to be brigadier-general in the iſland of Jerſey only.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Hoſpital-mates William Warcup and Peter Travers, to be apothecaries to the forces, *vice* White and Robertſon, promoted.

Carlton-houſe, Jan. 29. His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales has been pleaſed to appoint John M'Mahon, eſq. (late lieutenant colonel in the 87th foot) to be his vice-treaſurer and commiſſioner of accounts; and Robert Gray, eſq. to be deputy-commiſſioner of accounts. Lieut.-col. George Leigh, of the 10th, or Prince's own light dragoons, to be his equerry; and Mr. Gaſkoin to be clerk of the ſtables.

Whitehall, Feb. 1. Mr. Wm. M'Farlane, appointed keeper of the minute-book of the New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, and Mr. John Thompſon, to be commiſſary of the commiſſariot of Kirkcudbright, both *vice* Gordon, dec. Rev. Samuel Kennedy preſented to the church and pariſh of New Luce, in the preſbytery of Strantawer, and county of Wigton; and Rev. Gilbert Mac Ilvern, to the church and pariſh of Dalmellington, in the preſbytery and ſhire of Ayr, *vice* Macmyn, dec.

War-office, Feb. 4. *Invalids.* Enſign Wm. Lodge, from the half-pay of the 91ſt foot, to be lieutenant in the Hon. Major-gen. Napier's independent company of invalids at Guernſey, *vice* Brigges, dec.—*Brevet.* Capt. W. A. Phipps, inſpector of the royal military academy at Woolwich, to be major in the army.—*Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Surgeon James M'Niell, to be aſſiſtant-inſpector of hoſpitals at Surinam.—*Barracks.* David Scott, gent. deputy-barrack-maſter of Fort George, to be barrack-maſter of Fort Auguſtus, *vice* Stuart, dec.

Whitehall, Feb. 8. Rev. Dan. Robertſon, preſented to the church and pariſh of Meigle, in the preſbytery of Meigle and county of Perth, *vice* Playfair, late miniſter there, tranſported to the united colleges of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, in the Univerſity of St. Andrew; and Rev. John Sangſter, to the church and pariſh of Garvald, in the preſbytery of Haddington, *vice* Neſbit, dec.

War-office, Feb. 15. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the Eaſt India Company's forces to take rank by Brevet in his Majeſty's army in the Eaſt Indies only: Majors Thomas Holland, John Barton, Nicolas Carnegie, James Gordon, John Horſeford, Richard Humphries, Patrick-Alexander Agnew, Edward Gibbings, Robert Mackay, John-Tendal Evans, Hector Macleane, Robert Cameron, Thomas Dallas, John Torin, Keith Macalifter, Charles-Frederick Mandeville, Richard Gore, Francis-William Bellis, John Little, John Wiſeman, Henry Oakes, Thomas Marſhall, Charles Reynolds, Burnaby Boles, George-William Mignan, William Home, Andrew Anderſon, Charles Boyle, John Macdonald, James Romney, Henry Long, Jacob Thompſon, Jeremiah Hawkes, John Baillie, Joſeph Bland, and William-Henry Blathford, to be Lieutenant-colonels. Captains Richard Walker, Edward Pennington, Thomas Polhill, Alexander Legertwood, Andrew Fraſer, Edward Tolfrey, Samuel Jeannerett, John Chalmers, and George Knox, to be Majors.

Majors.—*Brevet.* Capt. Charles N. Cookſon, of the royal artillery, to be major in in the army.—*Garriſon.* Lieut.-gen. David Dundas, to be governor of Lindguard fort, *vice* Trelawny, dec.

War-office, Feb. 18. *Staff* Quarter-maſter Joſeph Kelſall, on the half-pay of late 81ſt ft. to be quarter-maſter at Hilſea barracks.

St. James's, Feb. 21. Right Hon. Thomas Lord Bolton, took the oaths on being appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Southampton, and of the town of Southampton and county of the ſame, *vice* the Earl of Wiltſhire.

War-office, Feb. 25. *Brevet.* Major Sir William Lowther, bart. to be lieutenant-colonel in the army.

Whitehall, March 4. Dr. Wm. L. Brown, principal of Mareſchal college in Aberdeen, to be one of his Majeſty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

War-office, March 4. *Staff.* Col. John Stewart, of the royal artillery, to be brigadier-general at Gibraltar only.

St. James's, March 5. William Harvey, of Park, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Angleſea, inſtead of Evan Hughes, of Gwdryn, eſq.; and James-Lloyd Harris, of Bryngwin, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Radnor, inſtead of John Brewſter, of Caſcob, eſq.

War-office, March 8. *Staff.* James Gordon, clerk, to be chaplain of the garriſon of Fort George, *vice* Alexander Gordon, dec. W. Booth, to be aſſiſtant-commiſſary of accounts.

War-office, March 11. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Hoſpital mate —— Gordon, to be apothecary to the forces.

St. James's, March 14. Rowland Jones, of Weſtgloddfawr, eſq. to be ſheriff of the county of Carnarvon, *vice* Rice Edwards, of Porthyregwl, eſq. dec.

Downing-ſtreet, March 15. Hon. Arthur Paget, to be his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary and miniſter-plenipotentiary at the Court of his Sicilian Majeſty.—Hon. William F. Wyndham, his Majeſty's envoy-extraordinary at Florence, to aſſume the additional character of miniſter-plenipotentiary at that Court.—Archibald M'Niell, eſq. to be his Majeſty's conſul at Leghorn.—Joſeph Pringle, eſq. to be his Majeſty's agent and conſul-general in the iſlands of Madeira, *vice* Murray, reſigned.

War-office, March 18. *Hoſpital-ſtaff.* Geo. Hazleton, M.D. from half-pay, to be inſpector of hoſpitals to the forces; and Acting-deputy-purveyor Samuel Gibbons, to be deputy-purveyor to the forces.

Whitehall, March 19. Robert Coney and Robert Hickes, together with Charles Agar, John Pouchet, and Richard Bevan, eſqrs. to be his Majeſty's commiſſioners for appeals and regulating the duties of excife.

Carlton-houſe, March 22. Sir Walter Farquhar, bart. to be phyſician to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Civil Promotions.

MR. Charles Taylor, elected ſecretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, *vice* Moore, dec.

William Thornton, eſq. elected a director of the Eaſt India Company for two years, *vice* Fitzhugh, dec.

The Marquis of Bute, elected a truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, *vice* Sir William Muſgrave, bart. dec.

Edw. King, eſq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, appointed vice-chancellor of the duchy and county-palatine of Lancaſter.

Rev. Wm. Howorth, elected maſter of the free grammar-ſchool at Ipſwich, *vice* Ingram, reſigned.

Mr. Philip Holdſworth, under-marſhal of the city of London, appointed upper-marſhal thereof, *vice* Hollier, dec.; and Mr. Wm. Canner, elected under-marſhal.

Eccleſiaſtical Preferments.

REV. William Kirwan, deanry of Kilala, in Ireland, *vice* Thompſon, dec.

Rev. Henry Wollaſton, ſon of Dr. W. prebendary of Peterborough, Paſton R. co. Northampton; and Rev. W. E. Sims, B.A. licenſed to the perpetual curacy of Nayland, Suffolk; both *vice* Jones, dec.

Rev. Henry Jones, curate of Chatham, Darent V. Kent; and Hon. and Rev. Jacob Marſham, D.D Wilmington V. in the ſame county; both *vice* Denne, dec.

Rev. R. Poſtlethwaite, author of "The Grammatical Art Improved," St. Roche R. co. Cornwall.

Rev. Sir John Head, bart. Rayleigh R. co. Eſſex.

Rev. Mr. Proby, third portion of Waddeſden R. co. Bucks.

Rev. William Otter, M.A. Sturmer R. Suffolk, *vice* Parry, dec.

Rev. Rowland Hoyle, Saltfleet St. Clement R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. William-John Burford, B.A. Tottington V. Norfolk, *vice* Scott, dec.

Rev. William Neſfield, Brancepeth R. co. Durham, *vice* Shaftoe, dec.

Rev. William Fariſh, M.A. St. Giles V. with St. Peter annexed, at Cambridge, *vice* Hodgſon, dec.

Rev. Nathanael D'Eye, M.A. Thanderſtone R. Suffolk, *vice* Palgrave, dec.

Rev. Tho Garnier, fellow of All Souls, Oxford, Froyle V. Hants, *vice* Pollen, dec.

Rev. —— Crowther, elected to Chriſt Church V. in Newgate-ſtreet, London, *vice* Bell, reſigned.

Rev. Samuel Peſhall, rector of Morton Baggot, co. Warwick, Oldborough R. co. Worceſter, *vice* Brittain, dec.

Rev. Rob. Trotman Coates, D.D. Yarnton V. co. Oxford, *vice* Teſh, dec.

Rev. Laurence Panting, M.A. elected evening-preacher at the Aſylum in St. George's fields, *vice* Bracken, reſigned.

Rev.

Rev. Henry Budd (ſon of Richard B. M. D.) elected chaplain to Bridewell hoſpital, *vice* Bowen, dec.

Rev. John White, of Saliſbury, Langford R. *vice* Watkins, dec.

Rev. John Townſon, M. A. Normanton V. co. York, *vice* Holdſworth, dec.

Rev. Richard Turner, B. D. licenſed to the curacy of Great Yarmouth; and Rev. J. Ives Day, M A. Yelverton R. Norfolk; both *vice* Cooper, dec.

Rev. Spencer Madan, rector of Iſbſtock, co. Leiceſter, and of St. Philip in Birmingham, collated to a prebendal ſtall in the cathedral-church of Peterborough; on which occaſion he reſigns the chancellorſhip of that dioceſe.

Rev. John Bartlam, M.A. Beoly V. co. Worceſter; and Rev. Thomas-Lambert Snow, Barcheſton R. in the ſame county, of which rectory Mr. S. is patron; both *vice* Apperley, dec.

Rev. Arthur Homer, D. D. Whitchurch R. co. Warwick, and licenſed to the perpetual curacy of Preſton-upon-Stower, co. Glouceſter, both *vice* Kenwrick, dec.

Rev. James Banniſter, Iddeſleigh R. co. Devon, *vice* Taſker, dec.

Rev. William Hendry, M. A. Boughton R. Norfolk, *vice* Daville, dec.

Rev. G. A. Thomas, rector of Woolwich, Wickham R. Hants, *vice* Warton, dec.

Rev. R. C. Whalley, B.D. Chelwood R. co. Somerſet.

Rev. William Coxe, M. A. rector of Bemerton, co. Wilts, Stourton R. in the ſame county, *vice* Warner, dec.

Rev. James Commeline, rector of Cowley, co. Glouceſter, Redmarley d'Abitot R. co. Worceſter.

Rev. Richard Simcoe Carles, B. A. Aſton Cantloe V. co. Warwick; and Rev. Hugh Bennett, M. A. Elmley Caſtle V. co. Worceſter; both *vice* John Bennett, dec.

Rev. Charles Boutell, of Ormſb', Repps cum Baſtwick, Norfolk, perpetual curacy, *vice* Fayerman, dec.

Rev. John Gratwick Challen, M. A. Bryſingham R. Norfolk.

Rev. George Thompſon, B. D. Bramley V. Hants, and to be principal of St. Edmund's hall, in the Univerſity of Oxford, both *vice* Dowſon, dec.

Rev. John Waltham, M. A. Darlaſton R. co. Stafford.

Rev. James Tyley, B. A. Addington Magna R. co. Northampton.

Rev. W. G. Humfrey, elected a minor-canon of Briſtol cathedral, *vice* Eden, reſigned.

Rev. W. Fawſſett, B. A. mediety of Weſt Walton R. Norfolk, *vice* Framingham, dec.

Rev. Charles Gardener, D. D. Sutton R. Surrey, *vice* Hatch, dec.

Rev. Edmund Gilbert, inſtalled a prebendary of the cathedral-church of St. Peter at Exeter.

Rev. Richard Dreyer, LL.B. Thwaite R. co. Suffolk.

Rev. Francis Knipe, B. D. Sandon R. Eſſex, *vice* Lewis, dec.; and Rev. John Hunt, Ockington V. *vice* Knipe, reſigned.

Dispensations.

Rev. Tho. Hornſby, M.A. to hold ſecond portion of Waddeſden R. Bucks, with Ravenſthorpe V. co. Northampton.

Rev. Thomas Craſter, M. A. prebendary of Lincoln, to hold Kettlethorpe R. with Thorpe-on-the-Hill R. co. Lincoln.

Mr. Urban, *Cambridge, March* 8.

I preſume on your indulgence to tranſmit to you ſome account of the character of the late Dr. Robert Glynn Clobery, fellow of King's college in this univerſity, and of the Royal College of Phyſicians. He was born Aug. 5, 1719, at Kelland, near Bodmin, in Cornwall, of an antient and reſpectable family, and educated at Eton on the foundation; was admitted ſcholar of King's college, on the marriage of the late provoſt, Dr. Sumner, father of the preſent provoſt, in 1737; B. A. 1741; M. A. 1745; M. D. 1758; and fellow of the College of Phyſicians 1763. He firſt practiſed phyſick at Richmond, and afterwards at Cambridge, where he continued till his death, Feb. 8, 1800. Dr. Glynn changed his name to Clobery in purſuance of the will of a relation, who bequeathed to him ſome property; but he was uſually addreſſed and known by his paternal name. His life was one uniform courſe of integrity and benevo'ence. The author of the "Purſuits of Literature," who ſeems to have been intimately acquainted with his merits, has diſtinguiſhed him by that "affectionate verſe," by which he wiſhes this great and good character may be known to all poſterity, [to name?)

"While Granta hails (what need the ſage
The lov'd Iapis on the banks of Cam*."

Never was a line more ſimply expreſſive of that heart-felt reverence which was univerſally due to this "diſintereſted, virtuous, and conſummate, ſcholar and phyſician. Though, for a long ſeries of years, his practice was very extenſive, and his eſtabliſhment confined within the walls of a college, on a plan of moſt temperate and ſtrict œconomy, his effects ſcarcely exceeded 10,000l. including the bequeſt of his relation. In what manner he applied the *principal* part of his profeſſional emoluments is known to thoſe who were ſupported or aſſiſted by his beneficence. It was happy for thoſe around him, that it pleaſed Providence to extend his life to a very advanced period. His faculties were clear and vigorous within a very ſhort time of his deceaſe. During his illneſs, ſenſible of his gradual decay, he expreſſed nothing but reſignation and kindneſs, and expired

* Purſuits of Literature, 9th edit. p. 420.

without

without a ſtruggle or a groan. Agreeably to his repeated directions, he was interred in the vault of the chapel, in a private manner, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. On this occaſion, the members of the college only attended. But though, in this inſtance, it was the laudable duty of his executor to comply with his deſire, yet the voice of public gratitude required ſome more eminent mark of reſpect to be paid to ſo bright and unprecedented an example of public virtue. The Vice-chancellor, therefore, Dr. Manſel, actuated by his ſincere regard to the memory of his invaluable friend, and by that liberality of ſentiment which ſhould always diſtinguiſh thoſe who are appointed to preſide over our ſeats of learning, communicated to the gentlemen of the univerſity his intention to accompany the friends of Dr. Glynn, in mourning, from Trinity college to St. Mary's church, on the following Sunday. The proceſſion conſiſted of the heads of houſes, the noblemen, and a numerous body of maſters of arts. On this occaſion, a ſermon was preached by Mr. Mitchell, Fellow of King's college; who cloſed a plain and ſerious diſcourſe on the vanity of the preſent world, and the glories of the next, with an encomium on the deceaſed. He firſt remarked, that ſuch conſiderations preſs upon the heart with peculiar force in thoſe moments of deep regret, when they whom we have reverenced or loved are ſeparated from us by death; and that we could not forbear from yielding to ſuch impreſſions, in recollecting the character of him to whoſe memory they were then bearing a univerſal teſtimony of unfeigned reſpect. "It is not," added the preacher, "from a formal appeal to the undivided opinion of the world on the general merits of a good and exalted name; it is not from the voice of partial intimacy, that I would appreciate his eminent talents, or more eminent benevolence; but it is from all thoſe whom he has honoured with his friendſhip, ſanctioned by his patronage, relieved by his ſkill, guided by his wiſdom, or bleſſed by his bounty, that I would endeavour to form a faint delineation of his venerable character. In the diſcharge of his public duty, the abilities, which it pleaſed God to communicate to him, were well exerciſed for the benefit of his fellow-creatures. Many are the inſtances which his diſintereſted kindneſs anxiouſly concealed, and in which the objects of his profeſſional care owed to him, as the inſtrument of their happineſs, not only the preſervation of their lives, but the ſupport of their families. To the art and judgement of a phyſician, he added the ſolicitude of a friend, and the charity of a benefactor. While his hand raiſed the afflicted from the bed of ſickneſs, it was extended alſo to provide ſubſiſtence for the indigent ſufferer. He had a largeneſs of mind ſuperior to any indirect or ſordid views, and which often betrayed him into a zeal againſt the opinions and conduct of others who were leſs liberal or leſs firm than himſelf. Far be it from me to diſguiſe his infirmities, which he had too much ſincerity to diſſemble, and too much fortitude to deny. But his warmth was the ſenſibility of an ardent advocate for truth againſt falſhood; it was the avowed prepoſſeſſion of a free and honeſt heart againſt all who practiſed and all who palliated vice. His eminence as a ſcholar was not known by any oſtentatious diſplay of his literary taſte or attainments, in which he excelled from his earlieſt years, but by the uniform encouragement of whatever could contribute to the revival, the importance, and the ſupport, of uſeful and elegant learning. He ſaw, and often inculcated, the neceſſary union of ſcience with morality, which the indolence or the ignorance of modern refinement has endeavoured to ſeparate from each other with too much ſucceſs. In connexion, therefore, with his love of literature, he was an aſſertor of that liberal diſcipline, that rational reſtraint, that temperate and qualified ſubordination of youth to age, of inexperience to authority, which, in concurrence with the illuſtrious founders of our eſtabliſhments, he conſidered as the baſis and ſecurity of all literary inſtitutions. But were ſuch ſentiments in him the reſult of auſterity or pride? So far removed was he from ſuch an imputation, that his friendſhip and familiarity were ſolicited by none more than by young perſons. They ſought his ſociety; they courted his approbation; they acquieſced in his judgement. If his admonitions were received with anxiety, it was an anxiety mixed with reverence for his wiſdom, with affection for his tenderneſs. The frown of juſt reproof was ſweetened by the parting ſmile of benignity and confidence. The candid integrity of the monitor was, at the ſame time, both confirmed and ſoftened by the ſympathy of a parent. His ſagacity was remarkably exemplified in his diſcrimination of characters, even on their firſt appearance in theſe ſeats of learning. Among thoſe whom he diſtinguiſhed by his preference, and who wiſhed to repay that preference by every mark of eſteem, gratitude, and attachment*, we may enumerate many, whoſe

* This alludes to Mr. Pitt's offer to him of the profeſſional chair, but which Dr. G. declined in conſequence of his advanced age. For many years his tea-table was frequented by young men of the higheſt rank and character, who have ſince been raiſed

to

whose extraordinary talents have been providentially employed in honouring and supporting the cause of God, and the interests of our country. To this short and inadequate representation of his more conspicuous qualities, of which the most predominant feature was *benevolence of temper, combined with a clear and decisive understanding*, permit me to add one testimony of a more private and personal observation, but which a pious justice to his memory forbids me to suppress. As he approached that hour in which he was summoned to appear before his Eternal Judge, conscious that man, in his best state on earth, walketh in a vain shadow, he expressed, with the most fervent humility, an aversion to hear from others, or to cherish in himself, any opinion of his past services. A very long and very vigorous life, exhausted in the dignified duties of a most laborious profession, could only suggest to him the utter inability of the heart to derive any substantial comfort from the mere retrospect of human excellence or human efforts. He seemed, in the spirit of Christian hope, to deprecate all dependence upon his own works, and to trust to the mercy of God alone for pardon, for peace, and for salvation." The writer of this article begs leave to conclude this tribute of respect to one, whom he has long loved and revered, with the very apposite Greek quotation, inserted in the Pursuits of Literature, p. 146, note (a), 9th edit. and which he recommends as a monumental inscription over the remains of his departed friend. It is the echo of every heart that has known, and admired, and felt, the exemplary virtues of the "lov'd Iapis."

Ιαπιξ ωδαιος, φιλυδωρος, και αδωροδοκητος,
φιλοπαιγνιος, γενναιος, νεων διορθωτης, οσιος,
δικαιος, ευσεβης, εις ακρον της παιδειας
ηλικιας.

CANTABRIGIENSIS.

Dr. Glynn has bequeathed to his college 900l.; to his servant 100l.; and to his executor, the Rev. Mr. Kerrich, of Magdalen college, 500l. He was a character of long and distinguished celebrity in the University of Cambridge, though the printed testimonies which the publick possess of his literary merit are but few. He obtained, in 1757, the Seatonian prize for a poetical Essay on the Day of Judgement, which is one of the most excellent compositions produced by that institution, and ranks with the sublime and beautiful productions of Christopher Smart on the same occasion. This essay was printed at the University-press, and afterwards in an octavo collection of these prize poems. Dr. G. interested himself much in the Chattertonian business, and is said to have been some time confined with a violent cold caught in visiting the depositary of the Rowleian MSS. and to have contributed much information and assistance to Mr. Mathias in his learned and comprehensive essay on that subject.—A portrait of him, by Mr. Kerrich, was engraved by Facius in 1783.

Vol. LXIX. p. 994. Captain Lancelot Skynner, late commander of his Majesty's frigate La Lutine, was the eldest son of a clergyman now living, who is equally known for his learning and piety; and was nephew to an officer of the same name, who fell, in the service of his country, towards the close of the war of 1756, when commanding the Bideford frigate, in an engagement, off the coast of Portugal, with a French ship of far superior force. The particulars of this action are recorded in the Annual Register for the year 1760, and are worthy of being adverted to *, as they exhibit an instance of heroism as striking as any to be found in the annals of naval valour.—Capt. Skynner, the subject of this sketch, entered, early in life, into the sea-service, and had the good fortune to be patronized by officers the best qualified to form the seaman and the man of honour. In the year 1790 he was appointed lieutenant of the Cygnet sloop, then serving in the West Indies. On the commencement of hostilities his zeal prompted him to seek for active service. In November, 1794, he was appointed by Sir John Jervis, whose title of Earl St. Vincent serves the double purpose of rewarding his services and recording his glorious atchievements, to the command of the Experiment, on the Leeward Island station. Admiral Caldwell, who succeeded Earl St. Vincent in the chief command in that quarter, removed Capt. Skynner into the Zebra sloop early in the following year. In the month of March in that year, the Zebra was ordered to the protection of the island of St. Vincent, which was at that time in the most imminent danger, from the successful irruption of the Charaibs. On his arrival off that island, Capt. Skynner found the enemy in possession of the strong post on Dorsetshire hill, which was almost within gun-shot of the principal town. He observed the peril to which the inhabitants were exposed, and that they could only be preserved by regaining the post in question. The position of the

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to the first offices in Church and State. The suggestions of his experience were so tempered by the urbanity of his manners, that his society had a very visible influence upon the direction of their studies and conduct. To him, perhaps, they were indebted for much moral and literary acquisition, which has proved an ornament to themselves, and a blessing to the world.

* See also Gent. Mag. vol. XXX. p. 247.

enemy,

enemy, on an eminence almoſt inacceſſible, and their very ſuperior force, rendered this enterprize nearly as hazardous to the aſſailants as its ſucceſs was indiſpenſable to the ſafety of the colony. Undaunted, however, by any conſiderations of perſonal ſafety, alive only to the claims of his country and a ſenſe of his own honour, Capt. Skynner nobly volunteered his ſervices to Governor Seton upon this occaſion. The offer was accepted; and the Captain proceeded at midnight with the principal part of the crew of the Zebra, accompanied by the militia of the iſland and a few regular troops. After an anxious march of two hours, through the moſt difficult and broken parts of the hill, Capt. Skynner and his little troop reached the enemy's camp. The Charaibs were ſurprized. A ſevere conflict enſued, which laſted near an hour. The ſavage chief and a great proportion of his followers fell in the action. The reſt were totally routed and diſperſed. Mr. Henry Hill, then lieutenant of the Zebra, and who has ſince been promoted for his gallant conduct on that memorable night, fought by his Captain's ſide, and was ſeverely wounded. It is well known, by thoſe in any degree connected with the iſland, that to the ſucceſs of this exploit the colony is at the preſent moment indebted for its exiſtence. Its inhabitants, its legiſlature, its agents, its merchants, and its planters, have all ſucceſſively acknowledged this important truth in their ſeveral addreſſes of thanks to Capt. Skynner. The Legiſlature of the iſland had recently voted him a ſword; and it was their intention to have interceded with the Government of this country to grant him, as a more ſubſtantial recompence for his ſervices, a conſiderable tract of the forfeited Charaib lands. Such were the intended tokens of colonial gratitude for thoſe ſignal benefits his judgement and valour had conferred, by planning and conducting to its happy concluſion an expedition the ſucceſs of which, to uſe *their own* expreſſions, "ſaved the properties of individuals from an impending total ruin, and preſerved to his Majeſty the ſovereignty of the iſland." Before the intention could be carried into execution, Death ſnatched him from his honours, his country, and his friends. Services ſo ſignal could not long remain unnoticed. In a few days Capt. Skynner was promoted to the rank of poſt-captain, and appointed to the command of La Pique frigate. Sir John La Forey, an officer diſtinguiſhed for ſeeking out and rewarding merit, and who ſucceeded Admiral Caldwell on the Weſt India ſtation, nominated Capt. Skynner, almoſt immediately on his arrival, to the command of the Beaulieu, a 44-gun frigate, and one of the fineſt of her claſs. In this frigate he exhibited repeated inſtances of his ſkill in naval tactics. In an early ſtage of the ſiege of the iſland of St. Lucia, his good conduct and courage were alike conſpicuous in affording protection to our troops in their firſt attack upon a principal poſt in that iſland. The army failing in their attempt, Capt. Skynner covered their retreat along ſhore, and received, for nearly three hours, the fire of four batteries, which he, by a very judicious manœuvre, drew wholly on his own ſhip. This ſtratagem preſerved the Engliſh forces by land from that ſlaughter which muſt otherwiſe have enſued, as they were nearly under the enemy's guns, and were almoſt incapable of motion from the exceſſive fatigue they had previouſly undergone. Rear-admiral Sir Hugh Chriſtian, who headed the naval armament in that quarter, and who was at the time laying in the offing, in the Alfræa frigate, becalmed, bore his teſtimony, in the moſt flattering terms, to the exemplary conduct of Capt. Skynner on this occaſion. In the Autumn of the year 1796, Capt. Skynner had the honour of bearing home the flag of Admiral Chriſtian, and was continued by the Admiralty in the command of the Beaulieu, in which ſhip he was employed on the Downs ſtation until the period of the unfortunate mutiny in the navy, which happened early in the year 1797. The good diſcipline which prevailed on-board his ſhip prevented his crew from being infected with the general contagion in the firſt inſtance; but they yielded, at length, to the popular frenzy, and Capt. Skynner, after having been for ſome days a priſoner in his cabin, was ultimately under the neceſſity of quitting his ſhip with moſt of his officers. It is wholly unneceſſary to obſerve that no poſſible blame could attach to Capt. Skynner from his having been one of the number of thoſe who, contrary to all former precedent, were diſmiſſed in a ſimilar manner from their reſpective commands, when it is remembered that ſome of our firſt naval characters were devoted to a ſimilar fate, and that the Board of Admiralty has, in almoſt every inſtance, been particularly anxious to countenance and extend its patronage to thoſe officers who were ſo unfortunate as to ſuffer from the ſame diſgraceful inſubordination. In the month of April, 1799, Earl Spencer appointed Capt. Skynner to command La Lutine, a 32-gun frigate, completely manned and equipped. The only material ſervice in which he was engaged in this ſhip was under the brave Admiral Mitchell in the Zuider Zea, the Lutine forming a part of that Britiſh force which awed the Dutch navy into a ſurrender. In October following, the Lutine was ordered to carry ſpecie, to a large amount, for the relief of the Hamburgh merchants. She ſailed on the morning of the 9th of that month from Yarmouth,

Yarmouth, and (as was related by the only survivor of her crew) was, on the evening of the same day, completely wrecked on a shoal near the Fly passage on the coast of Holland. Thus fatally terminated the career of a man, of whom it is but reasonable to predict that, had he lived, he would have become one of the brightest ornaments of the naval service. As an officer, Capt. Skynner had, of his own standing, perhaps no superior. He was truly brave, for his courage was founded on principle and humanity, and had in it no mixture either of temerity, cruelty, or ostentation. His zeal for the service of his country was built on the noblest principles of public and private virtue. To his superiors in rank he was ever respectful and obedient; and those whom it was his lot to govern he ruled with so unerring and impartial a judgement, that his very acts of discipline, being virtually acts of mercy, procured him their affection, esteem, and confidence. His talents, naturally good, had received the best advantages of an excellent education under the immediate direction of his admirable parent; and, aided by a sound judgement, they fitted him for the prompt discharge of every duty which either his public capacity, or the more common occurrences of life, might impose. On extraordinary occasions, indeed, they never failed to direct and support his conduct; though, when nothing great or noble called them into action, his natural diffidence seemed, perhaps, rather to obscure their lustre. As to his moral character, it was composed of every qualification that can adorn and dignify our nature; and he possessed such openness of temper and manners, and a heart so prone to the dictates of affection, friendship, and humanity, that he seemed peculiarly formed to dispense happiness and benefits to all those who, even in the remotest degree, stood connected with him in the various relations of society. In biographical sketches it is difficult so to delineate the features of the character to be represented as to prevent all suspicion of its being too highly coloured. The writer of the present article, however, has attempted to give a faithful copy of the original, from the purest motives, and as a tribute of affection to the memory of his departed friend. He sailed with him upward of 18 months, was peculiarly honoured by his confidence, and had various opportunities of discovering his real character; and what he has thus submitted to the publick concerning it has certainly this merit, that it is founded in truth.

Vol. LXX. p. 82. Should not the Hon. *Richard* King be altered to Hon. *Robert* King, brother of the present Earl of Kingston? That nobleman has no relative named Richard; neither has the other noble family of King, the present Peter Lord K.

P. 89, b. The Right Hon. Wilmot Earl of Lisburne left issue by his second wife, Dorothy, eldest daughter of John Shaftoe, of Whitworth, in the county of Durham, esq. one son and two daughters, *viz.* 1st. the Hon. John Vaughan, a lieutenant-colonel in the army, born March 3, 1769; married, Aug. 2, 1798, the Hon. Lucy Courtenay, sister of Lord Viscount Courtenay, and of the Viscountess Valentia. 2d. Lady Dorothy-Elizabeth Vaughan, born May 13, 1764; married, May 14, 1792, Sir Laurence Palk, bart. of Halden house, in Devon, and has issue. 3d. The Lady Mallet Vaughan, born July 30, 1765. The Earl of Lisburne was descended from one of the most antient Cambrian families, *viz.* from Colwyn ap Tagno, one of the fifteen tribes of Gwynedd. In the time of Prince Anarawd, *anno* 875, Colwyn was lord of Arduduwy, and of Evioneth, and of Llyn. His posterity to this day possess most of the land in those counties. Colwyn's dwelling is said to have been at Caer-Colwyn, now Harleigh castle. The arms of Colwyn are still borne by this noble family.

Colwyn Tagnonis in agro
Fert inter flexum tria candida lilia florum,
Rege sub Anrado vir magni nominis.

The family was ennobled by King William III. in 1695, by the titles of Viscount Lisburne, Baron Vaughan, and Baron Fethers. The earldom of Lisburne was conferred by his present Majesty.

Ibid. b. Peter-Henry Vatas, the worthy minister of Caversham, was the eldest son of a physician in London, and was elected from Westminster school to Christchurch in 1737, one year before the present archbishop of York, and two years before the late bishop of Oxford. If he was 19 years of age at the time of his election, he could not at the time of his death have been more than 82. On Christmas-day, 1747, he began to officiate as minister of Caversham; in which curacy he succeeded Mr. Sharp, afterwards Principal of Hertford college, and Regius Professor of Greek, who was of the same election with him. No other college-preferment could ever tempt him to resign Caversham; but having, in 1780, been presented to the rectory of Warley parva, in Essex (L. 104), in exchange for the other preferment (lb. 52), procured through the interest of the then noble proprietors of Caversham park, he resigned his studentship of Christchurch, as not tenable with Warley, and retained his beloved curacy of Caversham. Here he resided, and constantly performed his clerical duties most satisfactorily to every class of his numerous parishioners, by whom he was justly esteemed as invariably exhibiting genuine goodnature and cheerful benevolence. His eye-sight began to fail

him some time before his death, so that he found it expedient to have recourse to an assistant on Sundays; when, however, almost to the very last, he would venture to do a part of the duty: and when he left home in November last, in order to pay his annual visit to his parish in Essex, he fully intended to be again at Caversham before Christmas-day, and then to perform a part of the service. His natural alertness was not checked by the common infirmities of age, though he was not insensible to the striking alteration in his situation by the death or migration of several of his oldest parishioners and most valued friends. Upon the college having, in the course of last year, alienated the tithes of Caversham, in pursuance of the act of parliament enabling ecclesiastical bodies to alienate for the purpose of redeeming their land-tax, he was anxious that some fixed addition should be made to the scanty stipend of the curate. He, therefore, previously applied upon this subject to his friend, the late Bishop of Oxford, who was also a canon of Christchurch, who considered his application as highly reasonable; but both bishop and curate died before any thing effectual was done in this matter. Mr. Vatas was one of the oldest on the list of army chaplains, and was also chaplain to Lord Cadogan, and a freeman of the corporation of Cambridge.

P. 113. The epitaph on *Spong* (whose family, together with that of Hollis, and also *Freeland*, still exist at Ockham) is said to have been written (upon the testimony of William and Thomas Lord Kings) by the late Mr. Daniel Way.—Thomas Lord King, the grandfather of the present lord, was a merchant in Holland, and there married a Dutch lady.

P. 177. A correspondent says, "Mr. Malthus was every thing you have said of him. But what idea is to be affixed to the word *eccentric?* His good taste in laying-out ground, in the *forme ornée*, was greatly displayed in the beautiful valley about three miles West beyond Dorking, in Surrey, near Weston. After this place, called *The Rookery*, was improved to the utmost, it was sold to Mr. Fuller the banker."

*** We feel pleasure in correcting our own errors as well as those of others, and shall make no apology for transcribing, from the Monthly Magazine of March last, the following letter, respecting the character, &c. of Dan. Malthus, esq. "Sir, I shall esteem it a particular favour, if you will allow me to correct an erroneous paragraph, which appeared in your Obituary for last month. Dan. Malthus, esq. is there mentioned as the translator of some pieces from the French and German. I can say, from certain knowledge, that he did not translate them. The turn of his mind very little disposed him to imitation, or to the copying, in any way, the works of others. Whatever he wrote was drawn from the original source of his own fine understanding and genius; but, from his singular, unostentatious, and retired character, and his constant desire to shun every thing that might attract notice, will probably never be known as his. T. ROBERT MALTHUS."

P. 178, b. l. 30. Instead of "the French translation of Xenophon's works by Pyramus de Candale, Cologn, 1613," r. "a large paper of Hutchinson's Xenophon's Cyropedia and Anabasis, in 4 vols. of which there were but a very few copies printed." The sale was in 1764.

P. 184, a. Duke Peter of Courland was born Feb. 15, 1724; and resigned the dutchy of Courland to Russia in 1795.

Ibid. Dr. Macknight was an eminent clergyman of the Church of Scotland, distinguished by his learned and useful labours in illustration and defence of the New Testament. He published, 1755, his celebrated "Harmony of the Four Gospels," 4to; and, in 1764, "The Truth of the Gospel History shewed," 4to; both which were received with the approbation which such laborious and masterly performances merit; and the Harmony was extended to 2 vols. 4to, 1756. In 1787, he published a new literal translation from the original Greek of the Apostle Paul's first and second Epistles to the Thessalonians, intended as a specimen of a literal translation of all the apostolic epistles, with commentaries, notes, and essays, about which he had been for many years employed. This complete work did not make its appearance till 1795, when it was published in 4 vols. 4to.

P. 187, b. The account of the death of the Countess-dowager of Darlington is premature, she being likely, we gladly say, to recover from her very long illness.

P. 188, a. l. 40, r. "the Rev. William Deane, M.A. 1757, B.D. 1770." He had also the living of Dinton, in Wiltshire, from Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow in 1768.

P. 188, b. l. 20, r. "Caroline, wife of Edward Grove, esq."

BIRTHS.

Feb. 18. IN Spring garden, the Hon. Mrs. Grenfell, lady of Pascoe G. esq. of Taplow, Bucks, and sister of Lord Viscount Doneraile and Lady Riverdale, a daughter.

24. At Abbeford, the Countess of Errol, a daughter.

25. At Barrogill-castle, in Scotland, the Countess of Caithness, a son.

28. At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the wife of John Temple, esq. a son and heir.

Lately, at Dorchester, the wife of Col. Boardman, a son and heir.

The wife of Wyndham Goodden, esq. of Briſtol, a ſon.

At Wickfield-houſe, Berks, the wife of Rowley Laſcelles, esq. a daughter.

At Nottingham, the wife of Mr. Joſhua Doubleday, three daughters; two of whom are ſince dead; the other, with the mother, likely to do well.

Mar. 4. In Welbeck-ſtr. Manchester-ſq. the wife of Lieut.-col. Drinkwater, a dau.

9. At the Earl's houſe in Groſvenor ſqu. the Counteſs of Derby, a ſon.

11. The wife of John Shelley Sydney, esq of Penſhurſt-caſtle, Kent, a ſon and heir.

14. At Bartley-lodge, Hants, the wife of Charles Lyell, esq. a daughter.

17. The wife of James Macrae, esq. of Holmains, in Scotland, a daughter.

19. At his ſeat at Calk-hall, Derby, the lady of Sir H. Harpur, bart. a daughter.

23. At Edinburgh, the wife of the Hon. Col. Forbes, of the Coldſtream regiment of guards, a daughter.

24. At his houſe at Sutton, Surrey, the wife of Beeſton Long, esq. a daughter.

Marriages.

Feb. 24. FRANCIS FREELING, esq. ſecretary to the General Poſt-office, to Miſs Newbery, daughter of Francis N. esq. of St. Paul's church-yard.

Edward Aſtle, esq. of the Exchequer, to Miſs Bateman, of Glouceſter.

25. Mr. R. R. Lind, ſurgeon of the 1ſt battalion of the King's own infantry, to Miſs Eliza Brown, dau. of Capt. B. of Ipſwich.

26. Tho. Leach, esq. of Lantriſſant, co. Glamorg. to Miſs Okines, of Newington, Sur.

27. T. B. Pope, esq. to Miſs Green, both of Sale's-court, Maidſtone, Kent.

March 1. At Feltham, Middleſex, Mr. Joſeph Touſſaint, of Sackville-ſtreet, Piccadilly, to Miſs Brecknell, of Bell-Broughton, co. Worceſter.

2. Earl Morton, to Lady Mary Howe, daughter of the late gallant Naval Hero.

3. At Edinburgh, Richard Scougall, esq. merchant, of Leith, to Miſs Magdalene Walker, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. Rob. W. of Cannongate.

4. At Leighton-Buzzard, Thomas Paget, esq. of Cranmore-hall, co. Somerſet, to Miſs Mary Moore, of Eddington-houſe, co. Bedford, daughter of Francis M. esq. colonel of the militia of that county.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Charles-Frederick De Coetlogon, esq. late his Majeſty's naval-ſtorekeeper at St. Domingo, to Miſs Edkins, of Newbury.

6. Henry Darlot, esq. of the Foreign Poſt-office, to Miſs Troup, of Jamaica.

At Sculcoates, co. York, Mr. Henry Byron, raſt merchant, to Miſs Thornton, granddaugh. of Sir Sam. Standidge, knt. of Hull.

7. Sir William Bagenal Burdett, bart. of Bromore, in Ireland, to Miſs Maria Reyneu, of Great Preſcot-ſtreet.

8. Edward Miller Mundy, esq. eldeſt ſon of E. M. M. esq. of Shirley, M. P. for the county of Derby, to Miſs Barton, daughter of James B. esq. of Penwortham, co. Lanc.

At Streatham, Surrey, Sainſbury Langford Sainſbury, esq. of Highgate, to Miſs Hutton, of Parrock, Kent.

9. At Charlton, co. Dorſet, Capt. Forſter Maynard, of the Bengal artillery, to Miſs Newland Martin.

10. At Wirkſworth, Mr. Drewry, printer, of Derby, to Miſs Sweatenam, daugh. of James S. esq. of Wigwell-hall, co. Derby.

11. James Hewitt Maſſy Dawſon, esq. of Ireland, to Miſs Dennis, eldeſt daughter of the late Francis D. esq. of Jamaica.

13. James Campbell, esq. of Warnford-court, to Miſs Eliza Roberts, youngeſt dau. of Tho. R. esq. of Charter-houſe-ſquare.

Henry Stanyford Blanckley, esq. conſul at Majorca, Minorca, and Ivica, to Miſs Richards, of Sulham-houſe, Berks.

14. William-Henry Pattiſſon, esq. of Witham, Eſſex, to Miſs Hannah Thornthwaite, of Iſlington.

15. Rev. Wm. Benſon Ramſden, of the Charter-houſe, and fellow of Chriſt's college, Cambridge, to Miſs Dowſe, of Millman-ſtreet, Bedford-row.

17. At Enfield, the Rev. Mr. Milne, lecturer and maſter of the free-ſchool in that pariſh, to Miſs Gautier, only daughter and heireſs of the late Mr. G. ſilk-weaver, of Spital-fields.

19. At Ripon, co. York, Hugh Blaydes, esq. of Paull, in the Eaſt riding, to Miſs Delia-Maria Wood, ſecond daughter of Richard W. esq. of Hollin-houſe, in ſame co.

20. Thomas Vigne, esq. to Miſs Thornton, of Auſtin-friers.

22. Capt. Bourke, of the 1ſt foot-guards, to Miſs Elizabeth-Jane Bourke, youngeſt daughter of John B. esq.

24. At the houſe of Mr. Dundas, at Wimbledon, Surrey, by the Rev. Joſeph Hollis, the Earl of Weſtmorland, to Miſs Saunders, youngeſt daughter of the late Dr. Huck S. and great niece to the late Sir Charles S. K. B. whoſe niece, her mother, died July 25, 1780.

25. Lieut.-col. Warren, of the 3d foot-guards, to Miſs Maitland, daughter of the late Thomas M. esq. and grand-daughter of Gen. Matthew.

Deaths.

1799. *July* 9. AT Madras, aged 77, George Baker, esq. In the active ſeaſon of life he was variouſly employed by the Eaſt India Company, always to the benefit of the publick and to his own honour. The accuracy of his Survey to the Eaſtward has been confirmed by ſubſequent navigators. He was the firſt European maſter-attendant at that port; an office he filled to the entire ſatisfaction of Government and the trading part of the

community. By his indefatigable perſeverance that ſettlement was relieved from the diſtreſs it had experienced by the want of wholeſome water. He diſcovered the pureſt and beſt ſprings, and amply ſupplied the black town and the fort through pipes, which led alſo to the ſea-beach for the uſe of the ſhipping. In conſideration of this great public benefit, the Eaſt-India Company granted him an annuity of 500l. ſterling; and with it he received, what his own benevolence made valuable, the gratitude of all ranks of the community, for the bleſſing diſpenſed through his means. That benevolence ceaſed only with his life; for, even within the laſt days of his exiſtence, knowing that but few could remain, he projected meaſures to guard againſt any failure of the requiſite ſupplies of water in the preſent ſeaſon of extreme drought. A ſcrupulous integrity diſtinguiſhed his conduct throughout life. He was religious and charitable; in his nature moſt gentle and compaſſionate.

Sept.... At Bombay, in the Eaſt Indies, in his 53d year, Major-general James Hartley, commander of the troops on that eſtabliſhment; an officer univerſally beloved, admired, and lamented. He had, by his military ſervice, contributed to, and juſt lived to ſee, the greateſt event that ever occurred in the annals of the wars of Hindoſtan, the fall of Seringapatam, and the death of the Sultaun of Myſore; when, alas! in himſelf was verified, that

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave!"

Oct. 21. At Barbadoes, Col. Steuart, of the 1ſt Weſt India regiment.

Nov. 10. At Caſtlebar, in Ireland, after ſtruggling for a month with ſeveral relapſes under a nervous fever, the Rev. Thomas Thompſon, dean of Killala, and pariſh-minister of that town; of whom honourable mention is frequently made in the "Narrative of what paſſed at Killala during the French Invaſion in the Summer of 1798."

16. At New York, Mr. James Duncan, merchant.

Dec. 18. At Verſailles, J. Stephen Montucla, member of the National Inſtitute, and of the Academy of Sciences at Berlin; born at Lyons, Sept. 5, 1725. His "Hiſtoire des Mathematiques," in 2 vols. 4to, publiſhed 1758, obtained him great reputation. The latter part of his life was employed in preparing a new edition of this work for the preſs; and we are glad to learn that he had completed his manuſcript arrangements for it, and that it is likely to be printed by his friends.—In 1765, the Chevalier Turgot having been appointed governor of Cayenne, Montucla went out with him as ſecretary and aſtronomer. His ſtay there, however, was but ſhort; as he returned to France in 1766, and was appointed firſt clerk in the department of the "Batimens du Roi" (ſimilar to our "Board of Works"), and continued ſo till the abolition of the place in 1792. Since that period he has ſtruggled with difficulties at Verſailles, till within a ſhort time before his death, when a ſmall penſion, vacant by the death of M. de Sauſſure, was procured for him through the exertions of his friend Geoffroy the phyſician.

1800 *Jan.*... At Tottenham, Middleſex, Mr. Marſhall, many years an oilman in Bartholomew cloſe, but had long retired from buſineſs.

27. At Aſh, in Hampſhire, aged 15, Anthony-Brydges Lefroy, ſecond ſon of the Rev. George L. rector of Aſh, and of Compton in Surrey, by Anne his wife, daughter of the late Edward Brydges, eſq. of Wootton-court, Kent. He was a youth of firm and ſteady intellect; and of the moſt placid, amiable, and affectionate diſpoſition; and bore the excruciating pains of the diſeaſe which carried him off (a diſeaſe of an extraordinary nature, ariſing from ſome enlargement of the heart), with incomparable reſignation. The affliction of his parents for ſuch a loſs can be better conceived than expreſſed.

30. Aged 40, Mrs. Anne Hides, wife of Mr. William H. of Tid St. Mary's, co. Lincoln; who, on Feb. 17, was married to Miſs Eſther Huſon, only daughter of Mr. Wm. H. of Tid St. Giles's, in the Iſle of Ely, after a courtſhip of 12 hours.

Feb. 1. At Calverley, co. York, at an advanced age, Mrs. Traviſs; in whoſe venerable character the pious Chriſtian and ſincere friend were united.

4. At Iddeſleigh parſonage-houſe, Devon, aged 60, in great agonies, after a total ſuppreſſion of urine, but perfectly reſigned to the will of God, the Rev. William Taſker, of Exeter. Iddeſleigh was in the patronage of Mrs. Jane Taſker, widow, 1772; and he had been rector of it near 30 years, but never enjoyed the income of it more than 5 years, from original incumbrances, which incumbrances were the occaſion of mercileſs and ſevere perſecutions and litigations. His firſt poetical effort was "An Ode to the Warlike Genius of Britain, 1778," 4to, which had a ſecond edition the following year (ſee vol. XLIX. p. 537), and a third in a collection of other poems, in the ſame ſize. Theſe were, "An Ode to Curioſity, a Bath-Eaſton Amuſement, 2d edit.; a Poetical Encomium on Trade, addreſſed to the mercantile City of Briſtol; Elegy on the Death of Mr. Garrick; Congratulatory Ode to Admiral Keppel; Carmen Seculare of Horace, tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe" (XLIX. 361). In 1780 he printed "An Ode to the Memory of the Right Rev. Thomas Wilſon, late Lord Biſhop of Man," 4to (L. 289). "Ode to Speculation, a poetical Amuſement for Bath-Eaſton

ton Villa," 4to (ibid. 475). In 1781, the firſt volume of "Select Odes of Pindar and Horace tranſlated, and other original Poems, together with Notes critical, hiſtorical, and explanatory," intended to form 3 volumes 8vo (LII. 227). In 1783, "Annus Mirabilis; or, The Eventful Year 1782; an hiſtorical Poem" (LIII. 156). In 1791 he began to publiſh (and completed in 1793) a ſecond edition of his Select Odes, &c. in 3 vols. (LXI. 161), where the Reviewer laments the ſituation of an ingenious man, without hinting from what cauſe it had ariſen. To theſe was added "An Attempt to examine the ſeveral Wounds and Deaths of the Heroes in the Iliad and Eneid, and trying them by the Teſt of Anatomy and Phyſiology, in a Series of Letters" (LXIV. 456, 644). "Arviragus, a Tragedy, never performed. Dedicated, by Permiſſion, to the Prince of Wales, 1796" (LXVI. 771). This ſeries of letters had a ſecond edition 1798 (LXVIII. 519, 602, 699, 788). He was employed, at the time of his death, in a Hiſtory of Phyſiognomy, from the time of Ariſtotle to that of Lavater, illuſtrating the former's knowledge of the ſubject in the ſame manner as the anatomical knowledge of Homer, in 26 letters, which were publiſhed in our vol. LXVII. pp. 833, 938, 1015; LXVIII. 111, 215, 296, 481, 579, 675, 833, 947, 1034; LXIX. 16, 107, 204, 289, 387, 452, 571, 657, 761, 850, 948, 1035, 1174. "Extracts from his Naval and Military Poems" were publiſhed at Bath laſt year (LXIX. 970). The preſentation to the living is now in Henry Hobhouſe, eſq. of the Middle Temple.—This ingenious writer has left no children; but we are glad to learn that his widow (Mrs. Eleonora Talker) has the countenance of ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in the county of Devon, and of many other literary gentlemen of the firſt reputation, for publiſhing the whole of her late huſband's works by ſubſcription, with the intereſting and affecting particulars of his life, under the advice and ſuperintendance of his brother-in-law, an attorney at Newnham, in Gloucesterſhire.

Aged 76, the Rev. Richard Fayerman, rector of Aſhby with Oby, and Thurne, co. Norfolk, in the gift of the Biſhop of Norwich, and perpetual curate of Repps with Baſtwich, in the ſame county, and alſo rector of Littlebury, Eſſex. He was formerly of Caius coll. Cambridge; where he proceeded B. A. 1745, M. A. 1752.

In his 13th year, Maner Randolph, eldeſt ſon of the Biſhop of Oxford.

5. In childbed, Mrs. Percival, wife of E. Lockwood P. eſq. of King's Thorpe, co. Northampton, one of the daughters of the late Lord George Manners Sutton.

6. Mr. J. Jordan, chemiſt and druggiſt, Whitechapel.

Aged 83, Mr. Wm. Senior, formerly a barber in Bridge ſtreet, Cambridge, who had for many years ſubſiſted on an annuity left him by the late James Bambridge, eſq. of Cambridge, as a reward for his inflexible integrity.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 75th year, Joſeph Clay, eſq. formerly an eminent brewer there.

Rev. Robert Field, M. A. curate of Chapel Allerton, near Leeds, Yorkſhire.

At St. James's palace, Mrs. Anne White, belonging to the Queen's ſtate apartments, which place ſhe had held 38 years.

8. In his 79th year, Mr. Thomas Keyſe, more than 30 years proprietor of Bermondſey ſpa, remarkable for painting legs of mutton and rumps of beef in the true Dutch ſtyle.

At her houſe in George-ſtr. Edinburgh, Mrs. Catharine Campbell, relict of the late David Smyth, eſq. of Methven.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a long life of temperance and ſound conſtitution, in his 92d year, Iſaac Hawkins, eſq. His very liberal and extenſive charities to the poor of that town, to whom he was an unceaſing benefactor, as well as towards various laudable inſtitutions in this country, in Scotland, and in Ireland, will hand down his name to poſterity.

9. In his 79th year, Mr. John Lamb, merchant, of Spalding, co. Lincoln.

At Sleaford, in her 22d year, Miſs M. Langton Bankes, eldeſt daughter of Mr. B. attorney at law.

10. In Lincoln caſtle, aged 80, Mr. Wm. Johnſon, farmer, of Hykeham.

At Richmond, Surrey, in her 73d year, Mrs. Anne Holmes, widow of Rob. H. eſq.

At his houſe at Bath, Rich. Ourry, eſq. a ſuperannuated rear-admiral.

Lieut. Barley Reynolds, of the Ceres, lying at Spithead, who was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy while playing at backgammon.

At Binſey, near Oxford, aged 81, Mr. William Townſend.

Aged 68, Mr. Robert Buſwell, of Kidlington, co. Oxford.

11. At her houſe at Kennington-green, Mrs. Simpſon, widow of Thomas K. eſq.

Miſs Hanbury, only daughter of Mr. Jn. H. of Tottenham, Middleſex.

At Burton-upon-Trent, after a long illneſs, in his 46th year, Cha. Leeſon, gent.

12. Mr. Thomas Jackſon, farmer, of Middleton, near Lynn.

13. At Hackney, Mrs. Elizabeth Wakefield, relict of the late Rev. George W. vicar of Kingſton, and miniſter of Richmond, Surrey, and mother of the Rev. Gilbert W.

William Banks, eſq. of Winſtanley-hall, near Wigan, co. Lancaſter.

At Shawell, co. Leiceſter, after a lingering illneſs, Mrs. Compton, widow.

Aged 85, at his ſon's houſe in Leiceſter, Mr. Braithwaite.

In her 75th year, Mrs. Batſon, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, relict of John B. eſq. late of Tinwell, co. Rutland.

14. At Darlington, aged 90, Gideon Phillips, eſq. a rich Quaker. He has bequeathed 500l. to the preſent Lord Mayor of London, and 100l. to Mr. Sheridan.

At his houſe, Roſe bank, Scotland, Mr. James Kunniſon.

At Bath, Capt. Charles Locke, of his Majeſty's ſhip Inſpector.

In Newgate, whither he had been committed a few days before, charged with uttering a power of attorney to ſell out 300l. placed in the funds in the name of Mr. Edward Charlton, Thomas Perry, a man about 40 years of age, who had formerly lived in credit as a ſhip-chandler at Wapping.

In his 56th year, of the gout in his cheſt, Mr. Jowett, of Newington, Surrey.

15. At Aſh, near Sandwich, in Kent, Mr. Benjamin Rouſe, ſenior.

Mr. Henry Weſt, many years keeper of the Poultry compter.

At Stoke, Plymouth, in her 61ſt year, Mrs. Elizabeth Bellamy, wife of Mr. John B. of the Houſe of Commons.

At Shacklewell, Mrs. Sarah Greenwood, wife of Mr. Thomas G.

Aged 79, Wm. Crawford, eſq. of Newington, Surrey.

Mrs. Carus, wife of Mr. C. apothecary, of South Molton-ſtreet.

At her houſe in Devonſhire-ſt. Portland-place, Mrs. Fitch, widow of Samuel F. eſq.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Henry, widow of Dr. Rob. H. one of the miniſters of that city.

At Southwell, regretted by every admirer of fine ſinging and ſacred muſick, Mr. M. Berridge.

Aged 59, the Rev. Stephen Buckle, rector of All Saints and St. Julian, Norfolk, and formerly of Caius college, Cambridge; B. A. 1764.

16. At Charlton, near Malmeſbury, the ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk, the Hon. Miſs Howard, his Lordſhip's only ſiſter.

At Burton-upon-Trent, in his 87th year, Benjamin Wilſon, gent. formerly an eminent brewer.

At his houſe, Gayfield-place, the Lady of Sir John Wardlaw, bart.

17. At Penn, near Calne, Wilts, Mrs. Robert Eſſington, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. Dowding, ſolicitor, of Throgmorton-ſtreet.

At her houſe in Golden-ſquare, Mrs. Fraſer, wife of James F. eſq.

Miſs Margaret Hall, daughter of the late Alexander H. eſq. of Benc'olen.

At Spring-garden coffee-houſe, of a paralytic ſeizure, John Macbride, eſq. admiral of the Blue. He was not only univerſally reſpected in his profeſſion, of which he was a diſtinguiſhed member, but highly revered and eſteemed by a numerous and reſpectable circle of acquaintance. He was made poſt in 1765; rear-admiral 1790; vice-admiral 1794; and admiral of the Blue at the laſt promotion.

At his houſe in Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, in his 41ſt year, Anthony Lambert, eſq. This gentleman, who was a native of Northumberland, went, in 1779, to Bengal, as a cadet, in the military ſervice of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company; but abandoned the profeſſion of arms ſhortly after the peace in 1782, and applied himſelf to commerce, which, during the remainder of his reſidence in India, he followed with ſingular induſtry, ability, and ſucceſs. Such a purſuit, however, was altogether inadequate to the full occupation of his active mind. Though expoſed to the influence of a climate highly enervating to Europeans, he ſtill poſſeſſed an ardent deſire for ſtudy, and found time to gratify it in the midſt of the moſt various and important concerns of buſineſs. The knowledge which he hence derived was not, as is frequently the caſe with thoſe who read much after they are men, without having enjoyed a learned education while young, either deſultory or confuſed. Every thing, on the contrary, which he thus gained, immediately aſſumed its proper place in his mind, connecting itſelf with whatever already exiſted there of a like nature; and, when it was to be uſed, it came forth accompanied by many other ſimilar facts and reaſonings, and combined with theſe into a whole by his own powers of thought. Much of his knowledge indeed was not to be found in books, though a moſt valuable one might have been formed from it. For, having neglected no opportunity which had occurred to him, during a ſtay of 19 years in India, of becoming acquainted with its geography, politicks, products, commerce, and manufactures, he was in poſſeſſion of more information upon thoſe points, taken together, than perhaps any other perſon of his time. Such attainments naturally rendered him both uſeful and agreeable in general ſociety; while his uprightneſs, modeſty, independence of ſpirit, and manly candour, conſtituted him an object of affection and eſteem to thoſe who knew him intimately. His health having been much injured by the climate of India, he returned to this country in July, 1798, in the hope of re-eſtabliſhing it. But the change was not followed by the wiſhed-for effect; and his ſufferings, which he bore with great fortitude, continued almoſt without reſpite to the day of his death. A large circle of friends lament his loſs, not only on account of the blow which has been given to their private happineſs, but becauſe they are confident that his many virtues and talents, joined to his extenſive and accurate knowledge of the affairs of India, would

would have proved, if he had lived, of eminent ſervice to his country.

18. At Shaw-hill (the ſeat of her huſband, Thomas Croſſe, eſq.), near Chorley, co. Lancaſter, in her 75th year, Mrs. Croſſe. With every characteriſtick that marks good-breeding, ſhe had ſo benevolent a heart, that her loſs will be ſeverely felt by the real poor and needy in that neighbourhood. Her remains were depoſited, on the 16th, at the pariſh-church of Leigh, in the ſame county, with thoſe of her former huſband, the late Sam. Hilton, eſq. of Pennington, near that place, amidſt a numerous concourſe of ſpectators, the greater part of whom came to pay a laſt tribute of reſpect, and to ſhed the tears of gratitude for the loſs of their former benefactor, ſhe having reſided at a diſtance from Leigh for ſome years paſt. It was a highly pleaſing circumſtance to the relatives of the deceaſed, to hear ſo many expreſſions of regret for her death flow from the people aſſembled at the grave, on recollecting and recounting her former goodneſs and beneficence, when reſident in their neighbourhood.

In Bryanſton-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, Mrs. Fenner.

At Little Chelſea, aged 45, Mr. Clod, late maſter of his Majeſty's ſhip Vanguard.

Mrs. Dowley, wife of Mr. James D. hatter, of Leiceſter. She was engaged in her domeſtic concerns, in perfect health and ſpirits, when ſhe ſuddenly fell down and inſtantly expired.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Joſhua Mackenzie, phyſician.

Capt. William Allan, late of the 16th regiment of foot.

19. In conſequence of the unfortunate accident ſhe met with by the fire catching her apparel on the 15th, Mrs. Barker, of Cheſterfield-ſtreet, May-fair. She was reliſt of Edward B. eſq. formerly conſul at Tripoli; by whom ſhe had two ſons; Edward, of Weſt Taring, Suſſex, eſq.; and Francis, vicar of St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's, and of Northchurch, co Herts; and a daughter, married to Gen. Lake. She was daughter of Mr. Crompton, mercer, of London; and her ſiſter married the late Earl of Marchmont, whoſe ſon, Alexander, Lord Polworth, married Amabella, daughter of Philip Earl of Hardwick, now, on the death of her mother, Lady Lucas.

In her 69th year, the wife of the Rev. Henry Hough, rector of Redmile, co. Leic.

Mr. Mark Dobito, farmer, of Wood Ditton, co. Cambridge. He went to bed the night before as well as uſual.

20. Mr. Peter Ellis, many years keeper of the Angel inn at Peterborough.

After a long illneſs, Mr. Welſh, of Weſt Camel, Somerſetſh.; a man much reſpected.

In Fenchurch-ſtreet, after a few days illneſs, aged 51, Mr. Veſie, partner in the firm of Veſie, Wier, and Swift, wholeſale hoſiers, formerly of Leiceſter.

Aged 68, Mr. J. P. Coghlan, a very reſpectable Roman Catholic printer, of Duke-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare.

21. At Enfield highway, Mr. Calcraft, of London.

At his ſon's houſe at Hackney, aged 61, after a long illneſs, Mr. Thomas Chapman, formerly lace-merchant at Newport Pagnell, Bucks.

Mr. Jonath. Sills, ſen. Upper Thames-ſtr.

At Bath, aged 72, without any previous indiſpoſition, Sir Thomas Shirley, bart. of Oat-hall, Suſſex, many years governor and commander in chief of the iſlands of Antigua, St. Chriſtopher's, &c. and a general in the army.

At Bethnal-green, London, after a lingering decay, in his 84th year, Jn. Horton, eſq. a native of Leiceſter.

Mr. Gideon Wells, formerly an eminent wine-merchant at Gainſborough.

At her ladyſhip's houſe, in Sackville-ſtreet, Dublin, the Right Hon. Jane Lady Dowager Erne, reliſt of the late Lord E. Her ladyſhip was eldeſt daughter of John King, of Charleſton, Roſcommonſhire, eſq; and married, firſt, in June, 1753, Arthur Acheſon, third ſon of Sir Arthur A. fifth baronet of Gosford caſtle, co. Armagh, brother to the late Lord Gosford. By Mr. Acheſon ſhe had one ſon and two daughters, all of whom died in their infancy; and Mr. A. ſoon followed them, June 23, 1758. In 1763, ſhe became the ſecond wife of the late Lord Erne; but had no iſſue by his lordſhip, who died in 1772.

22. Aged 69, Mr. Matthew Ward, of the Strand, formerly of Spilſby, co. Lincoln.

At the houſe of her late maſter, Mr. J. Poynton, at Leiceſter, in her 82d year, after having paſſed a life of uſeful and faithful ſervitude in the ſame family for three generations, during 67 years, Anne Ball.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tarbutt, wife of George T. eſq. of Gould-ſquare.

Aged 75, Mr. John Lone, ſtockbroker.

Mr. Richard Townſend, of Ludgate-hill, feather-merchant; a man of the moſt conſummate integrity; and ſome years in the common-council for Farringdon Without.

Mr. Richard Hollier, upper marſhal of the city of London.

In his 72d year, the Rev. Dr. John Stafford, of Chiſwell-ſtreet, Finſbury, 42 years paſtor of the church in New Broad-ſtreet, and aſſociate with Dr. Guyſe till his death.

At her houſe in the Cloſe, Saliſbury, after 40 years reſidence there, Mrs. Lee, ſecond daughter of William Scroggs, eſq. of Chute lodge, Wilts, and great-grand-daughter of Sir William Scroggs, knt. lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. She was firſt couſin to the late Duke of Somerſet, her mother being Anne Seymour, daughter of Sir

Sir Edward S. bart. of Maiden Bradley, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons in the reign of Queen Anne, and whoſe ſon, Sir Edward, in 1753, ſucceeded to the dukedom. She was married, 1742, to John Lee Hill, eſq. of Weſt Cholderton, Wilts; by whom ſhe had 9 children, and who left her a widow in 1760. She died at the advanced age of 78, deeply lamented and highly reſpected by her numerous friends in the cloſe and city.

23. At Wickham, Hants, of which he was rector (in the gift of Mr. Rathleigh), and prebendary of Winchester, aged 78, the Rev. Joſeph Warton, D. D. F. R. S. elder brother of Thomas W. who died May 21, 1790; and of whom and his family ſee our vol. LX. p. 480. Joſeph was born about 1722; admitted of Oriel college; proceeded M. A. by diploma 1759; B. and D. D. 1768; elected head-maſter of Winchester college, where he had received his education, 17..., which he reſigned 1793, and was ſucceeded by Mr. Goddard; and rector of Upham, Hants, 1792, in the gift of the Biſhop of Winchester. His earlieſt publication was "An Ode on reading Weſt's Pindar, 1749," followed by other ſhort poems, among which is "The Enthuſiaſt, or Lover of Nature." In 1746, when B. A. "Odes on ſeveral Subjects," 8vo. In 1756, without his name, the "Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope, Vol. I.;" and, in 1782, the ſecond volume, of which the firſt 200 pages were printed 20 years before publication (XXVI. 143, 149*, 305*, LII. 236). In 1753, "The Works of Virgil in Engliſh Verſe; the Eneid tranſlated by the Rev. Mr. Chriſtopher Pitt, the Eclogues and Georgics by Mr. Joſeph Warton; with ſeveral new Obſervations by Mr. Holdſworth, Mr. Spence, and others," &c. &c. in 4 vols. 8vo; dedicated to Sir George (afterwards Lord) Lyttelton. With the merit of Mr. Pitt's verſion of the Eneid the world is well acquainted. Of Dr. Warton's Eclogues and Georgics it may be ſaid that they convey the ſenſe of their originals with greater exactneſs and perſpicuity than any other tranſlations we have; that their verſification is eaſy and harmonious, and their ſtyle correct and pure; yet, if read for themſelves, they are inferior, as pleaſing poems, to the ſimilar performances of Dryden. Another edition, 1763, 1770, 1778, in 4 vols. 12mo. In 1797 he committed to the publick the labour, as it is ſaid, of 16 years, his edition of the works of Pope, in 9 vols. 8vo. The expectation which this work had excited in the literary world was, in ſome meaſure, diſappointed on its appearance. It is one of the handſomeſt books which the modern elegance of typography has produced; but it bears marks of haſte unpardonable in ſuch an undertaking. The commentary conſiſts of a ſelection of the beſt of Warburton's notes, combined with the correſponding parts of the Eſſay on the Writings and Genius of Pope. Notwithſtanding, however, various blemiſhes of ſtyle, and inſtances of the garrulity of age, the notes are uſeful and entertaining, in point of poetical criticiſm, illuſtration, and anecdotes, and perhaps the beſt are thoſe from the Eſſay. Yet, though not ſo excellent a work as may be wiſhed for, and might have been expected, it is certainly the beſt edition of Pope we have. The Doctor was twice married; and by his firſt wife had one ſon, who diſappointed his hopes, and was found dead in his father's library at Winchester ſchool; and ſeveral daughters. Harriet, the youngeſt, was married, at Wickham, to Robert Newton Lee, eſq. of Bath, 1793. The Doctor's vivacity of character, penetrating judgement, informing converſation, and fund of anecdote, will tranſmit him to the lateſt poſterity with the regret of all his contemporaries.

To this ſtatement a Correſpondent adds:

"Dr. Warton was, during a long courſe of years, ſucceſſively under and upper maſter of Winchester college; and, though he mixed with the world as much as his vocations would allow, a very ſmall ſpace will contain all that is known of his uſeful life and eſtimable character. His reputation as a ſcholar added to the celebrity of Winchester ſchool; though I have heard it ſaid that his indulgence to his ſcholars, particularly thoſe who were diſtinguiſhed for genius, ſometimes fruſtrated his admirable mode of claſſical inſtruction. Even to the cloſe of his life, his former favourite ſcholars were the frequent ſubject of his animated diſcourſe; and the preſent Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, who was one of them, was a theme, nor could he find a better, which appeared to revive all the ſpirit and energy of his former years. His publications are but few: a ſmall Collection of Poems, without a name, was the firſt of them, and contained the Ode to Fancy, which has been ſo much and ſo deſervedly admired. They were all of them afterwards printed in Dodſley's Collection. He was alſo a conſiderable contributor to "The Adventurer," publiſhed by Dr. Hawkeſworth; and, I believe, all the papers which contain criticiſms on Shakſpeare were written by him and his brother, Dr. Thomas Warton, a name dear to the literature of our country. The firſt volume of his "Eſſay on the Life and Writings of Pope" was publiſhed, and had paſſed through ſeveral editions, in an interval of near 30 years, before he gave a ſecond volume of that elegant and inſtructive work to the world. He had not only meditated, but had collected materials for a Literary Hiſtory of the Age of Leo the Tenth; and propoſals

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were actually in circulation for a work of that kind; but it is probable that the duties of his ſtation did not leave him the neceſſary leiſure for an undertaking which required years of ſeclufion and independence. His laſt work, which he undertook for the booksellers at a very advanced age, was an edition of Pope's Works, that has not altogether ſatisfied the public expectations. He was prevented, by his profeſſional avocations, from cultivating thoſe talents for the pulpit which he ſo eminently poſſeſſed. I once heard him preach in a camp near Winchester; and his ſermon, on that occaſion, is remembered by me, both as to compoſition, appropriation, and delivery, as a very ſuperior example of pulpit eloquence. Chearful in his temper, convivial in his diſpoſition, of an elegant taſte and lively imagination, with a large portion of ſcholarſhip, and a very general knowledge of the *belles lettres* of Europe, it may be preſumed that Dr. Warton poſſeſſed, beyond moſt men, the power of enlivening claſſical ſociety. He was the intimate friend of Dr. Johnſon; was ſeen at the parties of Mrs. Montague, as well as at the tables of Sir Joſhua Reynolds and Mr. Wilkes; and was an original member of the Literary Club. But his beſt praiſe is yet to come. He poſſeſſed a liberal mind, a generous diſpoſition, and a benevolent heart. He was not only admired for his talents and his knowledge, but was beloved for thoſe qualities which are the beſt gifts of this imperfect ſtate, as they prepare us for the matured perfection of another and a better world. A WYKEHAMIST."

23. At Enfield waſh, advanced in years, Mr. Huſſey, attorney.

At Bath, Thomas Power, eſq. of Sydcot, co. Somerſet.

Miſs Elizabeth Riſdon, daughter of Mr. Thomas R. of Exeter.

Mrs. Soley, wife of Mr. S. chemiſt, High Holborn.

Mr. Joſeph Godwin, of Crowland, co. Lincoln. He fell off one of his own boats near Spalding, and was drowned.

24. Mrs. Earl, mother of Mr. Richard E. farmer, &c. of Dallington, near Northampt.

Aged 55, Mr. Benj. Metcalf, ſhip-owner, and elder brother and warden of Trinity-houſe, and captain of the volunteer artillery company at Hull.

At Marton in Craven, in her 87th year, Mrs. Roundell, relict of Danſon R. eſq.

At Canterbury, Lieut.-gen. Dawſon, an old and meritorious officer, formerly lieutenant-governor of the Iſle of Man, where he reſided near 20 years, and where, for his very able and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, his conſtant and enlightened exertions to promote the real intereſts of the iſland, he will be long remembered with reſpect and gratitude.

Aged 91, Mr. John Jackſon, of New Palace-yard, Weſtminſter.

After a few days illneſs, Miſs Louiſa Campbell, of Auſtin-friers.

John Merry, eſq. of Aylesbury-houſe, Packwood, co. Warwick.

25. At Bath, aged 71, Mrs. Cheſter, relict of Governor C.

Rev. Chriſtopher Churchill, upwards of 51 years vicar of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, co. Devon. He was of Baliol college, Oxford, M. A. 1744, preſented to this living, 1749, by James Buller, eſq.

The wife of Joſeph Farington, eſq. R.A. of Upper Charlotte-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare. She was the only daughter of the late Horace Hamond, D.D. prebendary of Norwich, and rector of Great Bircham and Harpley (in that dioceſe), at which place he had reſided 42 years. Throughout life ſhe was uniformly conſtant in her religious duties; and in her general deportment were united a pleaſing affability and ſweetneſs of manners.

At Fulham, Middleſex, in his 75th year, Mr. William Burchell.

Mr. Roger Nethercoat, an opulent farmer, &c. at Clipſtone, co. Northampt.

26. Suddenly, Tho. Beale, eſq. of Heathhouſe, an active magiſtrate for Shropſhire.

At Hampſtead, Mrs. Smalley, wife of Cornwall S. eſq.

Mrs. Sambourne, of Kennington-lane.

27. At Gardiner's place, Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Butler, relict of the Hon. Simon B.

At Bath, John Scott Butter, eſq. ſecond ſon of Henry B. eſq. of Faſkally, and late in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

Aged 27, Mrs. M'Maſter, wife of James M'M. eſq. of Doughty-ſtr. Guildford-ſtr.

At Pimlico, Mrs. Patterſon, relict of William P. eſq.

In Portland-place, after an illneſs of ſeven days, Mrs. Du Pre, of Wilton park, Bucks, widow of Joſias Du P. eſq. formerly governor of Madras.

At his houſe in Queen-ſtreet, John Viſcount Arbuthnot, Lord Inverbervie. He is ſucceeded in titles and eſtates by his eldeſt ſon, John, now Viſcount Arbuthnot.

At Trieſte, the ſecond and laſt aunt of the late King of France, Louis XVI. her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Maria-Adelaide. She was the elder ſiſter of the Princeſs Victoria-Louiſe, who died about two years ſince, and attained the age of 67 years 11 months.

28. At his houſe in Edinburgh, Lewis Hay, eſq. banker.

Of a decline, at her father's ſeat in Staffordſhire, Miſs Suſannah W. Ilſley, ſecond daughter of Sir Wm. W. bart.

At Combe-place, Suſſex, the ſeat of Geo. Shiffner, eſq. Thomas Shiffner, eſq. of Groſvenor-place.

Greatly regretted, in her 91d year, Mrs. Craman, of Enderby, co. Leiceſter, formerly an inhabitant of Leiceſter.

In

In Crown-ſtreet, Mrs. Miller, widow of the late Mr. M. city-marſhal of London.

At Windſor, Mr. Charles Jealous, one of the police-officers of Bow-ſtreet, appointed to attend his Majeſty.

At Waterford, Ireland, Alex. Wallace, eſq. formerly of New York.

March .. At Oſpringe, Kent, aged 77, Mr. Richard Bent. His mother, who ſurvives him, will enter her hundredth year if ſhe lives till the 18th of April.

March 1. At Haddington, near Oxford, Annabella, relict of the Rev. R. Slade, rector of Weſtwell, Oxon. She was the eldeſt ſiſter of Major Goodenough, and of G. T. Goodenough, eſq. commiſſioner of taxes; and had long borne a moſt tedious illneſs with uncommon reſignation.

At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, the wife of William Selwyn, eſq. barriſter, of King's road, Bedford-row.

2. In Queen Anne-ſtreet Eaſt, Mrs. Berners; and, on the 7th, ſhe was interred in the family-vault at Much Hadham, Herts.

At his houſe on Scotland-green, Enfield, in his 95th year, Wm. Fuller, eſq. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet, London. He was ſon of W. F. who kept an academy in Founder's court, Lothbury, to which, on his death, his ſon ſucceeded, and having, by qualifying in writing and accounts many now eminent merchants of London, beſides many others who ſerved the Eaſt India Company both at home and abroad, accumulated the ſum of 30,000l. he engaged in a banking-houſe, in which, ſome ſay, he had before placed his ſon, who dying 179.., left to his father a ſum not leſs than 80,000l. Mr. F. if we are not miſinformed, was a native of Hertfordſhire*, and married a perſon of the name of Flower, by whom he had one ſon, deceaſed, and three daughters, one, lately deceaſed, married to Mr. Ellis, who was a tanner, and now holds certain mills at St. Alban's, and two ſurviving ſingle. Mrs. E. had one daughter, who has received no ſhare of her grandfather's immenſe wealth adequate to her proſpects and education as far as he could aſſiſt her in the latter. Mr. Fuller, who never knew what illneſs was, and divided his time between his counting-houſe and his horſe, being regularly every day on the road, and having only within a year or two of his death conſented to be attended by a ſervant juſt in ſight, was ſuddenly ſeized with ſo much weakneſs that he, for the firſt time, felt himſelf obliged to apply to his ſervant for aſſiſtance to keep him in the ſaddle, and, on reaching his houſe, was put into his bed, and quitted it only for his coffin, after a confinement of near a week, ſenſible to the laſt hour. Whatever diſpoſition he had made of his property, he totally changed it by a new will, made a little before his death, to which he appointed three executors, with a ſmall compenſation for their trouble, and by which he bequeathed his immenſe property to his two ſurviving daughters. Legacies to old and faithful clerks and ſervants, who all fared hard enough in his ſervice, or to the poor of any claſs or rank, we hear not of. Inſtances of good done by him in his life are not generally met with, except the endowment, in 1794, of ſix almſhouſes in Hoxton (to which a few weeks only before he died the foundation of ſix others were added) for poor Diſſenting females of his own perſuaſion, which was rigid Calviniſm, and, to increaſe the incomes of poor clergy of the Eſtabliſhment and Diſſenting perſuaſion, 10,000l. each. Hard inveſtigation may trace out partial relief in particular caſes. An adept in the ſcience of acquiring money by the moſt penurious œconomy, he is ſaid to have ſuggeſted ſeveral plans of finance to Government, through the channel of the news-papers and anonymous letters, and to have approved the concentrating and equal ſyſtem of a tax on income. The pleaſure of amaſſing wealth reigned unrivaled in his ſoul; and, with the ſtricteſt profeſſions of piety and attendance on religious ordinances, we find ourſelves reduced to a painful concurrence in that axiom of our Divine Inſtructor, "How hardly ſhall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of God!" and with that ſentiment of his emphatic Apoſtle, "Ye know that no covetous man, who is an idolater, hath any inheritance in the kingdom of Chriſt and of God."—On March 19 his remains were depoſited in Bunhill-fields burial-ground; but previous to the interment his body lay in ſtate at the banking-ſhop in Lombard-ſtreet, in his little parlour cloſely adjoining to it. The idle vanity of thus expoſing in ſtate the remains of a man who, through the courſe of a life of extraordinary length, was never known to allow himſelf the moſt trifling indulgence, could not eſcape the obſervation of the crowds who witneſſed the ſcene. It was only by the moſt ſordid penuriouſneſs that Mr. F. accumulated one of the largeſt properties in the kingdom. His executors are, Mr. Ebenezer Maitland (Bank director), of King's Arms yard, Mr. Stonard, of Savage-gardens, and Mr. Thomas Hall, of Watling ſtreet, apothecary. The property which the late Mr. F. left behind him is calculated at 400,000l.; of which there is about 2000l. a year in land. The will was in his own hand-writing, and not atteſted by any witneſſes. To his

* A correſpondent ſays, "It is believed he was born in Berkſhire, either at Abingdon or its vicinity; and that he came to London early in life."

his two maiden daughters he has left the whole of his immenſe property, with the exception of a few very trifling legacies. His old clerks, to one of whom (and who is ſaid to have been his uſher when he kept the academy) he had made great promiſes, are equally forgotten.

Another correſpondent ſays,

"Mr. F. was one of the numerous inſtances in which, through the happy conſtitution of this country, patient, perſevering Induſtry acquires a fortune and a rank in life which, in other countries, is preſumed to be derived from inheritance alone. Of the younger part of his life much cannot be known by late immediate connexions. He followed the profeſſion of a writing-maſter, inſtructing many pupils at their own houſes, both before and after he was maſter of an academy in Lothbury, nearly oppoſite Tokenhouſe-yard, the ſite of which is now built on by the Bank of England. In this ſeminary he was partner with a Mr. Smithers, who ſucceeded him. About the year 1756 he entered into the banking buſineſs, in connexion with Mr. Welch (afterwards Welch and Rogers), from whom, however, in a few years he ſeparated. It is remembered that Mr. F. continued his employment of teaching pupils to write, at ſchools and academies, for ſome years after he commenced banker. At length he devoted himſelf wholly to the banking concern, and, by ſedulous attention, and a high reputation for probity, without any connexion with the great, or ſudden project to acquire riches, obtained wealth and independence. It muſt be allowed, however, that his habits, formed in early life, were rigidly parſimonious, and that, as to perſonal enjoyment, he deprived himſelf of many of thoſe conveniences which his ſtation in life ſeemed to demand. He never kept a carriage, but continued, at his advanced age, to ride on horſeback from his town to his country-houſe; and, by imprudently venturing to ride there after a very long walk on a cold day, the week before his deceaſe (though ſome of his friends preſſed him to take a poſt-chaiſe), is thought to have accelerated that event. His underſtanding was vigorous but not highly cultivated. He was educated amongſt the Diſſenters; and what Johnſon playfully ſaid of the Scotch may, in ſome meaſure, apply to him; it being obſerved to him that every Scotchman has ſome learning, "True, ſir, every man has a mouthful, but no man has a bellyful." Mr. Fuller had that degree of cultivation which enabled him to conduct himſelf reſpectably through life, though he had not the depth of a Joſiah Child, or the learning and genius of a Richard Glover. On ſome occaſions he could expreſs himſelf with fluency and propriety in public; and, to what he uttered of late years, the gravity and venerableneſs of his appearance gave additional weight and energy. He was a regular and conſiſtent, but by no means a bigoted, Diſſenter. Some alterations he made in his connexions with particular ſocieties among them of late years proved that, though he never changed his ſentiments on the eſſentials of religion, yet that, in points of diſcipline and leſſer matters, he thought for himſelf, and was very far from being bound by the rigid diſtinctions of party. In his doctrinal opinions he firmly adhered to thoſe ſentiments which, however they are now diſowned by ſome great men in the Eſtabliſhment, as too cloſely connected with Methodiſm, were certainly the opinions of the Engliſh Reformers, and the baſis on which the Liturgy of the Church was formed. In his politicks Mr. F. was a firm ſupporter of the Conſtitution of his country againſt the attempts of democratic Innovation and viſionary Reform. A few years ſince, on occaſion of a conteſted election in a neighbouring county, he entered very ably into the ſubject of the projects then on foot for altering the Conſtitution, by the ſocieties called Friends of the People, Conſtitutional, &c. &c.; and concluded with ſaying to the writer of this teſtimony to his character, "What would theſe reformers have, ſir? Has not every man liberty to be as virtuous and happy as he can? What reſtrains his power of doing good to others, or of promoting his own happineſs?" And ſince the period of the preſent war, Mr. F. had penned, under the form of a pamphlet, ſome very juſt ideas on the ſtate of the country; in which he clearly demonſtrated the neceſſity Great Britain was under to take arms in defence of thoſe invaluable rights and privileges, which were avowedly threatened by a power at that time triumphing in all the riot of ſucceſsful rebellion, by the ſubverſion of every moral and religious principle.—What diſtinguiſhed Mr. Fuller in the latter years of his life, however, and which it is moſt important to record, was his extenſive charities. He was not only a ſubſcriber to many of the public inſtitutions, particularly thoſe connected with the City*; but he diſpoſed of ſome thouſand pounds annually to the truſts in which he was intereſted, chiefly amongſt the Diſſenters, but not excluſively to them, for he contributed liberally to the relief of diſtreſſed clergy in the Eſtabliſhment. He alſo built and endowed ſome almſhouſes for the reception of aged and neceſſitous women. It is not to be preſumed he was

* It is a certain fact, that he in his life-time inveſted 5000l. in the hands of truſtees, to be diſpoſed to public charities; of which 200l. was appropriated to the Royal Humane Society, to which he was always a ſteady friend.

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ever averſe to works of benevolence; but his great increaſe of fortune, of late years, enabled him to act with a public liberality which his former ſituation did not permit. From this circumſtance ſome reproach has been thrown on him, under the pretence that he did not begin to diſpoſe of any part of his fortune till a period when his life had been prolonged much beyond the uſual duration of man. This objection thoſe can anſwer beſt who have known him at an earlier period; but inſtances may be produced of his private generoſity which would do credit to him as a man and a Chriſtian. Happy for the world when, at any period of life, a fortune is appropriated to acts of well-timed mercy and kindneſs; many will now riſe up and call their benefactor bleſſed!"

6. At Cheſhunt, Herts, the Rev. Samuel Worſley, paſtor of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters in that town; to which charge he ſucceeded, 1763, on the death of the Rev. John Maſon, who had held it 17 years. He was ſon of that good Greek ſcholar, Mr. John W. (who kept a ſchool at Hertford, tranſlator of the New Teſtament, edited by his ſon,) by a ſiſter of Dr. Obadiah Hughes, paſtor of a diſſenting congregation at Weſtminſter. He publiſhed a ſermon on the faſt in the American war, 1777; and has left a widow, a ſon, and two daughters. He was interred in Cheſhunt church-yard on the 13th; and his funeral ſermon was preached on the 16th by the Rev. Mr. Gellibrand, paſtor of the diſſenting congregation at Edmonton.

In the Borough, in her 100th year, Mrs. Sarah Garthſide, a maiden lady.

8. At her houſe in Ruſſel-ſtreet, Bloomſbury, aged 78, Mrs. Frances Aynſworth, relict of Rowland A. eſq. bencher of the Inner Temple, who died Dec. 12, 1791, and daughter of the late John Legge, eſq. of Hertford.

In Southwark, near St. George's church, Mr. Wood, many years a farrier of eminence at Cheſhunt, famous for ſhoeing horſes agreeable to nature and according to art. His father followed the ſame profeſſion before him.

11. Mrs. Denne, wife of John D. eſq. of Chiſlet court, near Canterbury, Kent. In the duties of a wife and of a mother, and in thoſe of domeſtic life, ſhe was acknowledged to have been eminently diſtinguiſhed. The excellence of her natural diſpoſition, and the general benevolence of her heart, will ever endear her memory in the circle of her numerous friends. She was a tender wife, an indulgent parent, and the beſt of friends; and bore a long and painful illneſs, with fortitude, calmneſs and reſignation.

14. After a lingering illneſs, at his apartments in King's Bench walks, Temple, the Hon. Daines Barrington, F.R. and A.SS. fourth ſon of the firſt Viſcount Barrington, ſo well known by his "Miſcellanea Sacra," by Anne his wife, daughter and coheireſs of Sir William Daines. John Viſcount Barrington of the kingdom of Ireland had iſſue ſix ſons, viz. 1. William, his ſucceſſor in the peerage; 2. Francis, died young; 3. John, a major-general, who reduced Guadaloupe, and was governor of Berwick; 4. Daines, the ſubject of this memoir; 5. Samuel, the celebrated admiral; 6. Shute, biſhop of Durham, &c. He was one of his Majeſty's counſel learned in the law, and a bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple; appointed, May 24, 1751, marſhal of the High Court of Admiralty in England, which he reſigned in 1753, on being appointed ſecretary for the affairs of Greenwich hoſpital; was appointed a Welſh judge on the North Wales circuit, 1757; and afterwards ſecond juſtice of Cheſter, which he reſigned after 1785, we believe, on a penſion, and, at his death, retained only the place of commiſſary-general of the ſtores at Gibraltar. Although Mr. B. claimed no high diſtinction as a lawyer, he was univerſally allowed to be a profound and judicious antiquary. His firſt publication, which will always maintain its rank, and has gone through five editions, the author liberally canceling each preceding at his own expence, was "Obſervations on the Statutes, chiefly the more antient, from Magna Charta to 21 James I. c. 27; with an Appendix, being a Propoſal for new-modeling the Statutes, 1766," 4to; two editions in one year (ſee "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 369). The following year he exchanged his ſeverer ſtudies for thoſe of a lighter kind, in natural hiſtory, and publiſhed "The Naturaliſt's Calendar," which has alſo had more than one edition; but, 1773, wiſhing to ſecond the wiſhes of the late Mr. Elſtob to give to the world the Saxon tranſlation of Oroſius, aſcribed to King Alfred, in one vol. 8vo, he added to it an Engliſh tranſlation and notes, which neither give the meaning nor clear up the obſcurities of the Latin or Saxon authors, and ſubjected the editor (who intended it chiefly for his own amuſement, and that of a few antiquarian friends) to ſevere animadverſions (Gent. Mag. XLVII. 337). His next publication was "Tracts on the Probability of reaching the North Pole, 1775," 4to. He was the firſt propoſer of the voyage to the North Pole, which was afterwards undertaken by Captain Phipps, afterwards created Ld. Mulgrave, and, on the event of it, he collected a variety of facts and ſpeculations, to evince the practicability of ſuch an undertaking. His papers were read at two meetings of the Royal Society, and, not being admitted into their "Philoſophical Tranſactions," were

were publiſhed ſeparately. It muſt be allowed that the honourable author beſtowed much time and labour on the inveſtigation of the ſubject, and accumulated an amazing quantity of written, traditionary, and conjectural evidence, in proof of the poſſibility of circumnavigating the Pole; but, after all, when his teſtimonies were examined *pondere non numero*, they were far from proving ſo ſatisfactory as might have been wiſhed. His tracts on this ſubject were republiſhed in his "Miſcellanies on various Subjects, 1781," 4to, conſiſting of ſome of his papers in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," and other miſcellaneous eſſays compoſed or compiled by him. The firſt tract among theſe was "An Enquiry whether the Turkey* was known before the Diſcovery of America. Eſſays on the Rein-deer; the Bat, or Rere-mouſe; the ſudden Decay of ſeveral Trees in St. James's Park, within a Year after the Filling-up of Roſamond's Pond; the periodical Appearance and Diſappearance of certain Birds at different Times of the Year (Phil. Tranſ. LXII. 265, Gent. Mag. XLIII. p. 501.); the Torpidity of the Swallow Tribe when they diſappear; on the prevailing Notions with regard to the Cuckoo; on the Linnean Syſtem (to which he objects as obſcure, complicated, and unintelligible, on many accounts); Particulars of the Agreement between the King of Spain and the Royal Society for an Exchange of Natural Curioſities; Account of Mozart, a remarkable young Muſician, with other extraordinary Perſons in the ſame Line (Phil. Tranſ. LX. 54); of the Deluge in the Time of Noah (objecting to its univerſality, and confining the term *earth* to the country where Noah lived); the Hiſtory of the Gwidir Family, by Sir John Wynne, the firſt Baronet of the Name, who was born 1553 (firſt printed by Mr. B. in 12mo); a Letter intended for Dodſley's Muſeum, on the Engliſh and French Writers, the Plan taken from the Battle of the Books); a Dialogue on the antient Tragedies, written at Oxford, 1746; the Voyage of Ohthere and the Geography of the IXth Century illuſtrated, extracted from the Anglo-Saxon Verſion of Oroſius beforementioned; Journal of a Spaniſh Voyage, 1775, to explore the Coaſt of America Northward of California."

Mr. Barrington's communications in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions" are, a Letter on ſome particular Fiſh found in Wales (LVII. 264); Inveſtigation of the Difference between the preſent Temperature of Air in Italy and ſome other Countries from what it was Seventeen Centuries ago (LVIII. 58, Gent. Mag. XL. 131); on the Trees which are ſuppoſed to be indigenous in Great Britain (LIX. 23); Letter concerning Cheſnut Trees (LXI. 167), controverting Dr. Ducarel's paper on that ſubject (ibid. 136, Gent. Mag. XLII. 527, XLI. 55); Account of a Mole from North America (LXI. 262); ſome Experiments made in North Wales to aſcertain the different Quantities of Rain which fell at the ſame Time at different Heights (ibid. 294); Inveſtigation of the ſpecific Character which diſtinguiſhes the Rabbit from the Hare (LXII. 4, Gent. Mag. XLIII. 284); Account of a Foſſil lately found near Chriſtchurch, in Hampſhire (LXIII. 171); Obſervations on the Lagopus, or Ptarmagan (ibid. 224); Experiments and Obſervations on the Singing of Birds† (ibid. 249); of the Gillaroo (LXIV. 116, Gent. Mag. XLIV. 530, 531, 579.)

In the "Archæologia" of the Society of Antiquaries are the following papers by Mr. B.: Obſervations on the Welſh Caſtles (I. 278); on Cæſar's Invaſion of Britain, and more particularly his Paſſage acroſs the Thames (II. 134, 141); Dr. Owen, in a ſubſequent paper, printed in the ſame volume, concurs with him in opinion that Cæſar's *Tameſis* was the *Medway*, and not the Thames; ſome Account of Two Muſical Inſtruments uſed in Wales, the Crwth and the Pib-gawn (III. 30); Mr. Pegge's Obſervations on the Growth of the Vine in England conſidered and anſwered (ibid. 67); an unfounded conjecture advanced in "The Obſervations on the Statutes," that England never produced

* This produced from Mr. Pennant, in Phil. Tranſ. 1781, an Hiſtory of the Turkey, to prove that it was peculiar to America, and unknown before the diſcovery of that continent. "My reſpected friend Mr. Barrington," he ſays, "had taken the other ſide of the queſtion, but this was not publiſhed by me polemically, or in any wiſe inimical to ſo excellent a character." Literary Life, p. 27.

† To the third volume of Mr. Pennant's "Britiſh Zoology" is added Mr. Barrington's "ingenious and learned eſſay on the language of birds," which having produced a ſlight remark in our vol. LIII. p. 990; Mr. B. very placidly obſerved to a friend, "I could ſend a very ſhort anſwer to this objection, which is, that I have expreſſly confined the power of imitation in birds to the reſpective powers from their organs. A duck undoubtedly can only *quaak*, becauſe its organs will produce no other ſound. If I was to make this, or other defence, it would be expected that I ſhould do the ſame to every other objection. I have, perhaps, publiſhed too many things, but mean to be quiet from controverſy for the remainder of my days. When I ſay this, do not ſuppoſe me out of humour, either with the world, or my brother authors, whoſe treatment of me I have no occaſion to complain of."

grapes,

grapes, was controverted by Mr. P. in the paper preceding the preſent, and a defence of the latter's arguments, though read at the Society and approved, not being indulged with a place in their "Archæologia," appeared in our vol. XLV. p. 513; on the Expiration of the Corniſh Language (III. 278); on the Corbridge Altars (ibid. 324); it was reſerved for the penetration of the late Mr. Tyrwhitt to decypher this *crux antiquariorum*. The account of the body of Edward I. as it appeared on opening it was drawn up by Sir Joſeph Ayloffe (ibid. 376), to obviate a miſconception of the writ for renewing the wax round it, as if it was a repeated cering, inſtead of renewing the wax-tapers placed round the tomb. On the Term *Lavant* (IV. 27); Obſervations on the Apamean Medal (ibid. 315), in which his objections to the univerſality of the deluge are ſtated; and, in a ſecond paper, delivered to the Society but not printed, without concerning himſelf with the genuineneſs of the medal, which ſeems the moſt eſſential part of the controverſy, and which had been completely overthrown by Dean Milles, he defended every argument he had before brought in favour of the *Deucalonic* againſt the *Noachic* deluge, againſt both Mr. Bryant and the Dean, and concluded with ſaying, that, "having thus endeavoured to vindicate his former diſſertation on the Apamean medal, he ſees no room for an apology in that behalf, as it is the duty, he conceives, of every member ſo to do, while he continues unconvinced by the arguments of his opponents; and this duty alſo becomes the more neceſſary, when the objections are made from ſo reſpectable authority." The fate of this medal is truly ſingular. Mr. Bryant applied it in proof of the univerſality of the deluge; Mr. Barrington wreſted it to a contrary ſenſe; Abbé Barthelemy, followed by Dean Milles, denies its genuineneſs; and on this and his other papers in this volume ſee Gent. Mag. XLVII. 336, 337. Some additional Information relative to the Continuance of the Corniſh Language (V. 81); Obſervations on Patriarchal Cuſtoms and Manners (ibid. 119, Gent. Mag. XLIX. 444); on which review it was obſerved, by a friend of Mr. Urban, half ſurmiſing the writer, that "ſomebody had taken the pains to go over the ground carefully and *con amore* with the Hon. Daines Barrington." The ſame correſpondent had before obſerved, "It is not often that laymen get credit by meddling with the Bible; at leaſt, we clerks think ſo; yet, if any, ſurely the patriarchal life might have been properly treated." Obſervations on St. Juſtin (or Juſtinian's) Tomb in Anglеſea (ibid. 143); Obſervations on the earlieſt Introduction of Clocks (ibid. 416); on the vitrified Walls in Scotland, particularly Fort Dunagoyle, in the Iſle of Bute (VI. 100), ſuppoſing the ſtones to be volcanic, or from the Bloomeries; Obſervations on the Progreſs of Archery in England (VII. 46); on the Progreſs of Gardening in England (ibid. 113); an Account of certain remarkable Pits or Caves in the Earth in the County of Berks (ibid. 236); Silver Denarii found in Lancaſhire (ibid. 414), and a Celt near Segontium, in Wales (ibid. 417, Gent. Mag. LIII. 465); Obſervations on a Picture by Zuccaro, from Lord Falkland's Collection, ſuppoſed to repreſent the Game of Primero (VIII. 133*); on the Antiquity of Card-playing in England (ibid. 134); on the Greyweathers in Berkſhire (ſuppoſing them to have been blown thither from a volcano), and the Crypts in Canterbury Cathedral (ſuppoſing them and others to have been intended to keep the choirs dry, Gent. Mag. LVII. 697); Diſquiſition on the Game of Cheſs (IX. 16); on the Origin of the Arms belonging to the Two Honourable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple, the Pegaſus and the Holy Lamb (ibid. 127); a Seal found at Dunſtar Caſtle (ibid. 369). Mr. B. was elected F.A.S. 1767; and vice-preſident in 17..; which rank he reſigned on account of the ill ſtate of his health. Mr. Barrington was a member of the club in Eſſex-ſtreet, inſtituted by Dr. Johnſon (vol. LV. p. 99); and ſome time ſince fell under the animadverſions and ridicule of the author of the "Purſuits of Literature."—His remains were interred in the vault of the Temple church; the funeral-ſervice was performed by the Rev. Dr. Reynell, maſter of the Temple; the pall-bearers were, the Maſter of the Rolls, Sir William Scott, Counſellor Graham, Mr. Popham, Sir William Wynne, the Attorney-general, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Champion; his nephew, Colonel Price (ſon of his elder ſiſter by Robert Price, eſq. of Hereford,) chief mourner; other mourners, Mr. Stanley, Mr. Aldeney, Mr. Wynne, and Mr. Laſcelles, brother benchers and particular friends.

To theſe particulars a correſpondent adds, "There are certain men who, without the boaſt of great talents or reſplendent abilities, obtain, by uſeful diligence, accurate inveſtigation, and invariable integrity, that ſolid reſpect which the eccentricities of Genius will ſeldom ſuffer Genius to enjoy. Such reſpect did Daines Barrington poſſeſs throughout a long and honourable life. He was bred to the bar; but, though eſteemed a very ſound lawyer, he never roſe to any diſtinguiſhed eminence as a pleader. He was, however, for ſome time recorder of Briſtol, a very reſpectable ſituation, in which he was preceded by that eminent judge, Sir Michael Foſter, and was ſucceeded by the firſt lawyer of his day, afterwards created Lord Ashburton. He was alſo advanced to the rank of king's counſel, and was, during ſeveral years, one of

the Welsh judges. If it had been his wish he might, without doubt, have attained the English ermine; but, possessed of an ample income, having a strong bias to antiquarian knowledge, natural history, and its concomitant studies, he retired from the practice of the law, and applied his legal knowledge to the purposes of investigating curious questions of legal antiquity. They have been published in a quarto volume. His enquiries into ornithology and various phænomena of Nature are well known; and his conversation on those subjects will not be forgotten by any one who has been admitted to reap the benefits of it. He was an old and most respectable fellow of the Royal Society, and a very ingenious contributor to the annual volume of its Transactions. He was also among those who, at a former period, frequented Tom's coffee house near the Temple, where, during the early part of the evening, the literature and the theatrical history of the day were agreeably discussed by men who were capable of deeper discussions; and where, in his early years, the writer of this article has frequently listened with pleasure and improvement to their conversation. But Tom's coffee-house is no more; and Mr. Barrington, perhaps, was the survivor of those who formed that pleasant society. He had for a great number of years occupied the chambers in the King's Bench walks, in the Inner Temple, where he died. His latter companions were principally the benchers of that society, of which he was one; and the little exercise which he had for some time been able to take was in the Temple gardens, whose arrangement he was pleased to superintend, and where he appeared to find an occasional amusement in observing the growth of the few trees and flowers which adorn them. Thus he passed a studious, inoffensive, and long-extended life, and was attended to his grave in the Temple church by the principal members of that society, with that respect which his life deserved, and that regret which the remembrance of him cannot fail to inspire."

17. At Eton college, the Rev. John Norbury, D.D. fellow of Eton college, and rector of Maple-Durham, co. Oxford. He was educated on the foundation at Eton; obtained in due time his call to King's college, Cambridge; where he proceeded B.A. 1746; M.A. 1750; S.T.P. 1784; and obtained his fellowship, as usual, after three years residence at King's. He afterwards accepted the place of an assistant master at Eton, which he retained until his promotion to the respectable and lucrative situation of fellow of Eton college. He was one of those assistant masters who (owing to some real or imaginary haughty treatment from the present provost, then head-master) threw off their gowns, and refused to attend in their several places in the school-room. He has, according to all accounts, died excessively rich; and has left behind him a daughter, who is the wife of Mr. Trogatt, and a son, John, in holy orders. It cannot but be acknowledged by the Doctor's best friends, that he carried his parsimony to an unpardonable degree, which made him frequently the jest of the college and its neighbourhood. However, it is equally true, that he was a man of considerable learning and ingenuity. His oddities, and his "suits of customary black," were occasionally the sport and laughing-stock of the boys in their private diversions. A few years back he published a Greek translation of Gray's Elegy, which, though allowed to possess considerable merit, drew on him the severe ridicule of the author of the Pursuits of Literature:

"Old Norb'ry starts, and with the seventh-form boys, [annoys,
In weeds of Greek, the church-yard's peace
With classic Weston, Charley Coote, and Tew,
In dismal dance about the mournful yew."

It was, perhaps, an indiscretion in a man of the Doctor's age to aim at such petty laurels; but can by no means justify the unfeeling manner in which he was thus held up to public ridicule and contempt. To the world it could be of no consequence; and (as is somewhere observed) to Eton it was rather beneficial than otherwise, holding forth to the youthful train a praise-worthy example of elegant classical amusement. It is related of the Doctor, that, when a scholar at Eton, the subject of the Extempore being the great crime of breaking any of the Commandments, he shewed up to the master his four lines as usual; the three first lines in reprobation, &c. of offending against the Ten Commandments, and the fourth concluded thus—*Quid de Mose putet? Fregerat ille decem.* On the whole, we without hesitation assert, that Dr. Norbury, although degraded by too great fondness for money, was a respectable member of society, respectable as a man of considerable learning, respectable as a clergyman, and respectable as a sound Christian.

BILL of MORTALITY, from February 25, to March 25, 1800.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	885	1600	Males	1031	2036
Females	745		Females	1005	

Whereof have died under two years old 531

Peck Loaf 5s. 4d.

Salt 14s. per bushel; 3d.¼ per pound.

Between					
2 and 5	171	50 and 60	230		
5 and 10	71	60 and 70	205		
10 and 20	50	70 and 80	146		
20 and 30	160	80 and 90	57		
30 and 40	186	90 and 100	3		
40 and 50	241	101 & 104	1		

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middlef.	113	2	81	5	50	1	40	6	61	4
Surrey	112	4	00	0	57	10	45	8	62	6
Hertford	107	6	00	0	57	9	45	6	61	0
Bedford	122	4	00	0	57	0	37	1	67	4
Hunting.	113	11	00	0	60	4	42	4	55	11
Northam.	105	0	70	6	54	4	37	8	64	0
Rutland	100	0	60	0	69	0	45	6	55	0
Leiceſter	95	0	00	0	57	4	37	10	74	8
Notting.	112	2	82	0	60	0	46	0	83	6
Derby	115	4	00	0	51	1	48	11	89	6
Stafford	111	0	00	0	63	8	48	5	87	1
Salop	114	4	77	4	66	2	41	6	00	0
Hereford	107	8	76	8	55	5	39	5	60	9
Worceſt.	118	11	71	1	59	5	44	7	74	8
Warwick	115	2	00	0	68	4	45	11	80	7
Wilts	101	8	00	0	48	4	39	8	76	8
Berks	100	8	00	0	42	3	41	6	55	6
Oxford	107	0	00	0	42	10	40	10	66	4
Bucks	109	8	00	0	47	10	42	0	68	5
Montgo.	124	9	89	6	64	0	40	0	00	0
Brecon	98	11	00	0	56	0	37	9	00	0
Radnor	110	3	00	0	54	3	34	1	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

107	8	78	5	56	0	39	6	69	4

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

79	0	44	10	40	11	34	11	63	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Eſſex	111	6	73	0	53	4	43	0	55	9
Kent	106	0	00	0	51	3	44	0	60	0
Suſſex	112	6	00	0	48	4	38	0	00	0
Suffolk	109	5	00	0	46	10	39	0	48	8
Cambrid.	105	8	00	0	56	2	28	1	45	1
Norfolk	101	3	80	0	42	1	37	7	48	7
Lincoln	91	6	78	4	50	10	31	3	74	7
York	96	4	61	1	48	10	38	5	92	10
Durham	99	2	104	0	62	4	50	2	00	0
Northum.	85	3	73	4	51	10	43	6	76	3
Cumberl.	99	6	76	10	72	10	47	9	00	0
Weſtmo.	108	7	101	10	66	6	43	7	00	0
Lancaſt.	108	4	00	0	6	88	48	5	79	4
Cheſter	106	7	00	0	60	9	51	8	00	0
Flint	119	6	00	0	65	0	48	4	00	0
Denbigh	121	0	00	0	66	10	38	5	103	4
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	104	0	82	0	60	0	33	4	80	0
Merion.	104	10	83	6	63	2	43	0	92	0
Cardigan	92	0	68	0	64	0	24	0	00	0
Pembroke	92	8	00	0	54	3	24	0	00	0
Carmarth.	98	6	00	0	62	8	25	9	00	0
Glamorg.	113	3	00	0	54	2	32	11	00	0
Glouceſt.	110	2	00	0	46	10	36	4	67	6
Somerſet	113	2	00	0	45	1	34	8	65	8
Monm.	122	4	00	0	59	1	35	6	00	0
Devon	113	4	00	0	50	7	28	1	66	2
Cornwall	103	10	00	0	54	4	31	0	00	0
Dorſet	115	7	00	0	40	8	36	10	63	0
Hants	111	8	00	0	48	6	38	11	58	6

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	115	10	78	11	49	6	40	5	60	2
2	108	4	78	2	48	11	36	3	47	11
3	101	3	80	0	42	1	37	7	48	7
4	93	6	78	4	51	2	34	4	76	2
5	91	7	83	6	53	3	45	3	76	3
6	102	6	83	1	71	7	46	4	69	4
7	107	11	78	5	67	1	49	3	79	4
8	111	10	83	0	63	10	39	3	91	9
9	96	8	68	0	58	9	26	5	69	4
10	114	9	78	5	48	3	35	6	66	3
11	109	6	78	5	52	3	29	9	66	2
12	112	10	78	5	45	8	38	4	61	6
13	80	0	44	10	42	5	39	0	61	7
14	80	0	44	10	46	2	36	6	82	0
15	94	0	44	10	44	5	39	5	64	7
16	72	3	44	10	35	6	27	1	50	3

PRICES OF FLOUR, March 24.

Fine	93s. to 95s.	Middling	80s. to 120s.
Seconds	88s. to 90s.	Fine Pollard	21s. to 24s.
Thirds	60s. to 76s.	Common ditto	18s. to 19s.
Horſe Pollard			15s. 0d.
Bran			16s. 6d.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, 66s. 9d.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Pockets	12l. 0s. to 16l. 6s.	Suſſex Pockets	12l. 0s. to 16l. 0s.
Ditto Bags	14l. 0s. to 17l. 4s.	Ditto Bags	14l. 0s. to 16l. 10s.
Farnham Ditto	17l. 0s. to 18l. 18s.	Eſſex Pockets	11l. 11s. to 15l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's—Hay	3l. 6s. 0d. to 6l. 16s. 0d.	Aver. 5l. 4s. 0d.	
Straw	2l. 18s. 0d. to 3l. 3s. 0d.	Aver. 2l. 18s. 6d.	

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the returns made in the week ending Mar. 26, 1800, is 66s. 0d. per cwt. inclusive of the duty of Cuſtoms paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great-Britain.

SMITHFIELD, March 24. To ſink the offal—per ſtone of 8lb.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.	Pork	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Veal	4s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.		

TALLOW, per ſtone of 8lb. 3s. 11d.

COALS. Beſt in the Pool 49s. 0d. to 58s. 0d. Sunderland, 45s. 0d. to 54s. 6d.

SOAP. Yellow, 76s.—Mottled, 82s.—Curd, 86s.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN MARCH, 1800.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Bk Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct. Consol.	5 per Ct. Navy.	5 per Ct. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exchq. Bills.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct.	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	Irish Prizes	English Prizes.
28	161	63⅝	62⅝	80¼	94¼	95	18¼	6⅛	202					18. dif.		92⅜	61⅛	15 15 0	86	
1	162	63⅜	63	81	94¼	95⅛	18¼	6⅛	202					2 pr.		92¼	62	15 12 0	86	
2	Sunday																			
3	163⅜	64	63⅜	81¼	95	95⅜	18¼	6⅛	202⅜					2		92⅜	62⅛	15 5 0	86	
4	161¼	63⅞	63	81⅛	94⅞	95⅛	18⅛	6⅛	202⅛					3		92⅛	62	15 5 0	86	
5			63	81⅛	94⅞	95			202⅛					3		92⅛	61⅞	15 10 0	86	97
6			62⅞	80⅞	94⅞	95			202⅛					2		92⅛	61⅞	15 12 0	86	97
7			62⅞	81⅛	94⅞									3		92⅛	61⅞	15 15 0	86	97
8			62⅛		94⅛					105. pr.			62⅞	3	1⅜ pr.	91⅞	61⅛	16 5 0	86	97
9	Sunday																			
10			62⅜		94⅛					11			62⅜	3	2⅛	92	61⅛	16 5 0	86	97
11			62⅝		94⅛					10			62½	3	2		61⅛	16 10 0	86	97
12																				
13			62⅛		94⅜					11				3	1⅜		61⅝	16 12 0	86	97
14			62⅜		94⅜					12				5	2		61⅝	16 16 0	86	97
15			62⅜		94⅛				203⅛	11			62½	5	2		61⅛	17 15 0	86	97
16	Sunday																			
17			62⅝		94⅜				203⅛	10			62⅜	5	1½		61⅝	18 2 0	86	97
18			62⅜		94⅜				203⅛	11			62⅜	4	1⅜		61⅝	18 10 0	86	97
19			63		94⅜				206	11			62⅝	5	2	91⅝	61⅝	18 10 0	86	97
20			62⅞		94⅜				207	11			63⅛	4	1⅜	91⅝	61⅝	19 10 0	86	97
21			63		95⅛				207⅛	12			62⅜	7	2	91⅝	62	21 0 0	86	97
22	163⅛		63⅛		95⅛				208	11				7	2⅜	92	62⅜	21 2 0	86	97
23	Sunday																			
24			63		95⅜				209	10				6	2⅛	92⅜	62⅛	26 0 0	86	97
25			63⅛		95⅜				210⅛	11				5	2⅛		62⅛	31 10 0	86	97
26			63⅛		95⅜				210	11				6	2		62⅛	32 0 0	86	97
28			63⅛		95⅛				209⅛	10				5	2		62⅛	26 0 0	86	97

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